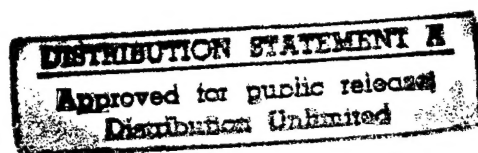


JPRS: 4838

3 August 1961

RADIO AND TELEVISION IN THE USSR

Edited by S. V. Kaftanov et al



REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
1636 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19980130 014

248

N O T I C E

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED FROM THE
BEST COPY FURNISHED US BY THE SPONSORING
AGENCY. ALTHOUGH IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT CER-
TAIN PORTIONS ARE ILLEGIBLE, IT IS BEING RE-
LEASED IN THE INTEREST OF MAKING AVAILABLE
AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

FOREWORD

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

JPRS: 4838

CSO: 1908-S

RADIO AND TELEVISION IN THE USSR

[Following is the translation of the book Radio i televizioniv v SSSR (English version above), edited by S. V. Kaftanov et al; State Committee on Radio Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 1960, pages 1-164.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	1
Introduction	2
From the Pages of History	6
Scientific, Cultural and Art Figures on Radio and Television	18
The Organization and Structure of Soviet Radio and Television	30
Programs of the Transmissions by Central Broadcasting for the Population of the USSR	34
Radiobroadcasting	40
Central	40
Foreign Language Broadcasting	100
Letters from Radio Listeners	105
Republic, Kray, and Oblast Broadcasting	109
Television	127
The Central Studio	127
RSFSR	138
Ukrainian SSR	161
Belorussian SSR	169
Kazakh SSR	170
Uzbek SSR	171
Georgian SSR	172
Azerbaijan SSR	173
Armenian SSR	173
Latvian SSR	174

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

Lithuanian SSR	175
Estonian SSR	176
Moldavian SSR	177
Kirgiz SSR	177
Tadjik SSR	177
Turkmen SSR	178
Television Studios in Operation in the USSR	179
Television Centers and Television Relay Stations Planned and Under Construction in the USSR	185
International Relations of Soviet Radio and Television	187
The Technology of Radiobroadcasting and Television	194
Number of Radio Receiving Installations in the USSR	202
Number of Radio Diffusion Exchanges in the USSR	204
Sound Recording in Radio Rebroadcasting	207
The State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording	212
The All-Union Scientific Research Sound Recording Institute	214
From the Diary of Soviet Radio and Television (1917- 1959)	217

PREFACE

This reference book tells about radio and television in the USSR in condensed form. Due to the constant attention of the Communist Party and of the Soviet government radio-broadcasting and television are extensively developed and are among the most important means for the communist education of workers.

The reference book cites basic data that characterizes Soviet radio and television. It does not claim to survey all of the many facets of the work done by the All-Union Radio and the Central Television Studio, the local radio and television studios; this would require a much larger volume. The reference book is designed to give an overall understanding about the radio and television programs in the USSR, about some of the more important radio and television broadcasts of the central and local services, about the radio and television newspapers and magazines, about the extent of the service and so on.

The voice of Moscow is heard in all of the countries, on all the continents of the earth. The reference book briefly talks about programs for the foreign listeners, about the growing interest manifested by the common people in foreign countries in radiobroadcasts from the Soviet Union, about the growing international ties of Soviet radio and television.

Along with that the reference book acquaints the reader with the activities of the All-Union Scientific Research Sound Recording Institute and the State House of Radio Broadcasting and Sound Recording in Moscow and with the basic material-technical means for radiobroadcasting and television broadcasting.

Workers of both All-Union and local radio and television participated in the preparation of this reference book. The section entitled "The Technology of Radiobroadcasting and Television Broadcasting" was written by workers of the Main Radio Administration of the Ministry of Communications USSR.

INTRODUCTION

The realization of a grandiose program of communist construction outlined by the 21st Congress CPSU, the steady growth of culture and socialist consciousness of the Soviet people present new, higher demands to Soviet radiobroadcasting and television broadcasting. These demands are set forth with great clarity in the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU "On Problems of Party Propaganda Under the Current Conditions", as well as in the recently adopted resolution of the Central Committee of the Party "On the Improvement of Soviet Radio-broadcasting and the Further Development of Television".

The Central Committee CPSU stresses that radiobroadcasting performs a constantly expanding role in the Party's ideological work, in the political and cultural education of the masses, in the mobilization of the creative energy of the people for the realization of the program of communist construction. At the same time it is one of the most important media for disseminating Soviet information among the populations of foreign countries.

During recent years the content of radiobroadcasting improved and its volume expanded, the radio reception network increased by several times and the power of our radio stations increased considerably. At the present time almost the entire population of the Soviet Union listens to political information, newspaper material, musical, literary and other programs on the radio every day.

The growing importance of the USSR on the international arena, its peace-loving foreign policy, its outstanding successes in the development of socialist economy and culture were conducive to a rapid expansion in the circle of listeners of Soviet radiobroadcasts in foreign countries.

Television, which is becoming widespread in our country, is also an important means in the Party's work for the communist education of the national masses. It already encompasses an area with a population of up to 70 million. Soviet television programs are also seen in some foreign countries.

Television became one of the principal means for informing the population about events taking place both within the country and abroad, as well as about the achievements in industry, agriculture, science, technology, art, literature and sports.

Along with the press and radiobroadcasting, television is called upon to perform an important role in the education

of the Soviet people in a spirit of communist ideology and morality, of irreconcilability with bourgeois ideology and morality, and in the mobilization of the workers for a successful fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan. Television opens up great new possibilities for daily political, cultural and esthetic education of the population, including those segments of it which are not fully included in mass-political work.

Recognizing the great significance of radio and television and their useful work, the Central Committee CPSU at the same time quite justly points out that the great possibilities offered by radio and television broadcasting are not yet fully used for the communist education of the workers, for propaganda showing the achievements made by the USSR, for the development of socialist competition, for the mobilization of the creative energy of the masses towards a successful fulfillment of the program for the development of the national economy. Soviet radio and television are still being quite inadequately used for propagandizing the achievements made by the Soviet people, for showing the Soviet man -- a builder of communism.

The Party pointed out serious inadequacies in Soviet radio and television broadcasting, indicated methods for eliminating them and outlined the most important tasks confronting radio and television broadcasting under the current conditions.

Radio and television are called upon to explain Marxist-Leninist ideas to the workers constantly, profoundly and multilaterally, to show how they are successfully put into practice, to arouse the masses for the struggle to carry out the grandiose program of communist construction, to help every Soviet man to become a conscious and convinced, active and steadfast champion of communism.

Radio and television must concentrate the attention of Soviet people on concrete tasks inherent in the struggle for a realization of the historic resolutions of the 20th and 21st Congresses CPSU and those of the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee CPSU. Of great significance is the widescale popularization of valuable undertakings in production and public service, vivid manifestations of a truly communist attitude towards labor, of a high level of morality, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Like all powerful means of propaganda, Soviet radio and television broadcasting are called upon to educate people of the communist future, people with communist personality traits, habits and morality, who are capable of living and working in the communist manner. It is necessary to constantly wage an aggressive struggle against bourgeois ideology which is alien to Marxism-Leninism, against imperialist propaganda and revisionism on a basis of vivid lifelike examples, by revealing

the advantages of the socialist order and of the Marxist-Leninist ideology which provides remarkable samples of communist life and work.

By daily explaining the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union on a basis of concrete facts of the struggle for a realization of Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence, our radio and television must educate the Soviet citizenry in a spirit of pride for their great Homeland, which is proceeding in the vanguard of the forces for peace and progress, to bring about a wholehearted aspiration in every Soviet man to strengthen the power of the USSR and of the entire socialist camp through his unselfish labor, and to help in every possible way in the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

At the present time, like never before, the lot of the industrial and agricultural workers in improving their knowledge and in expanding their political and cultural horizons, is most extensive. Radio and television have unlimited possibilities for satisfying the spiritual requirements of the Soviet people, especially youth, their requirements in a comprehensive education. In connection with that it is necessary to improve artistic broadcasts, which perform an important role in the esthetic education of the workers, by all possible means. It must acquaint the most diversified masses of radio listeners and television viewers with the outstanding production of Soviet and world literature, musical culture and people's art. Broadcasts by the Radio Universities of Culture and the National Television Universities must extend valuable assistance in that respect.

Radio listeners and television viewers show considerable interest in the appearances of state and public personalities, scientists, writers, leading people in industry and agriculture, and sovnarkhoz directors. The possibilities extended by radio and television for such programming, however, are not yet used to the fullest extent. The Central Committee of the Party considers that the leading party and soviet workers, outstanding public figures, progressive personalities from industry and agriculture, Council deputies, ministers and their deputies, and the scientists must make systematic appearances on radio and television with lectures and reports, with answers to questions that are disturbing the workers. It is necessary to conduct regular discussions based on letters from radio listeners and television viewers.

The Central Committee CPSU, in pointing out the serious inadequacies of party propaganda in its resolution, demanded a rise in its ideological level, greater mass appeal, understandable lectures, discussions, reports and so on. These requirements relate entirely to radio and television broadcasting. We know that not infrequently radio broadcasts and

television programs fail to enjoy extensive interest by the listeners and viewers; they do not satisfy the demands; they are sometimes long, dry, are not too expressive, overburdened with figures, instead of a live, specific discussion and an unconstrained, direct conversation with the listeners and viewers; the programs are frequently of a dry, formal nature. The programs must be beneficial, must be sincere, and must reach the heart and mind of every Soviet man; they must give rise to noble thoughts and feelings.

The Party directs the television and radio broadcasting workers towards a determined improvement in their work, a growth in the role of radio and television broadcasting in the political, economic and cultural life of the Soviet society, a mobilization of the workers for the successful fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan and the communist education of the masses.

The Party provided a clear and comprehensive program for radio and television broadcasting; it determined the content, formats and methods of their activities during the period of a widescale building of communism.

Guiding ourselves with the wise directions of our Party we shall attain a further multilateral development of radio and television broadcasting in our country.

S. Kaftanov
Chairman of the State Committee
for Radio and Television Broadcasting
with the Council of Ministers USSR.

FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

The unlimited possibilities for the development and utilization of radio in our country were initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The founder of the Soviet country, Vladimir Il'yich Lenin, valued radio very highly even during the very first days of the revolution and used it in the interests of the people, in the interests of consolidating the young Soviet republic. At that time radio was quite different from what it was several years later, the transmission of live speech over the radio was not yet discovered, and all the materials were transmitted by means of agreed telegraphic signals. Even then it had considerable significance and performed a great role.

Radio, which is the most rapid means of transmitting information, bypassed international boundaries and informed the peoples with the truth about the October Revolution and about the first steps taken by the Soviet government. Historical decrees pertaining to peace and to land, appeals of the Soviet government, signed by V.I. Lenin, to the workers of our country, explaining domestic and foreign policies of the Republic of the Soviets, as well as the notes and addresses of the Soviet government and of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to the foreign governments were transmitted over the radio.

V.I. Lenin showed a profound interest in scientific work in the field of radio engineering, and in its utilization for propaganda and agitation, and in the invention of better means for disseminating information over the radio. During the first year of Soviet power Lenin devoted particular attention to work in the creation of a long range radio transmitter, which was being conducted by M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich. At the beginning of 1918 this talented Russian engineer directed a tiny radio laboratory at the Tverskaya Central Receiving Radio Station. V.I. Lenin posed the problem regarding the development of the Tverskaya laboratory into a large state radio engineering scientific research center. Such a center was created at Nizhniy-Novgorod (what is presently the city of Gor'kiy). A small staff started important scientific research work there, which included the participation of the most outstanding radio specialists of that time, headed by M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich.

A decree "Regarding the Nizhegorodskaya Radio Laboratory" / See Note / signed by V.I. Lenin, was published on 2 December

1918. The laboratory was conducting experiments in radio telephony during the first stage of its activities. One of the first tasks in that respect was the revelation of the most prespective and perfect methods of radiotelephone transmission. For that purpose M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich assumed the task of developing a vacuum tube radiotelephone transmitter. By December of 1919 he managed to create a 40 watt transmitter. Shortly thereafter its power was raised to 300 watts. An experimental radiotelephone transmission from the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory was conducted for the first time on 11 January 1920. The receiving point was located approximately four kilometers from the laboratory, and receipt was excellent. After the first experiment it was decided to make a radiotelephone transmission to Moscow. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich dispatched laboratory assistant V.N. Listov to the capital with a radio receiver to conduct skilled observations of the radio transmissions from Nizhniy.

/ Note / Izvestiya Vserossiyskogo Tsentral'nogo Ispolnitel'nogo Komiteta Sovetov (News of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets), No. 271, 11 December 1918.

V.N. Listov writes in his memoirs that "I took a letter from Mikhail Leksandrovich to a member of the Collegium of the NKPI (Narodnyy Kommissariat Pocht i Telegrafoy - Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs), A. Nikolayev, who at that time was authorized on behalf of the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory. When I came to Nikolayev, he was being visited by Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy. After hearing that it is proposed to check radiotelephone transmission, Feliks Edmundovich expressed a thought that it is necessary to inform Vladimir Il'yich Lenin of that, and most probably advised Lenin about that. After that F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, A. Nikolayev and myself left for the Khodynskaya radiostation which was located close to Moscow.

At the radio station I unpacked the radio equipment which I brought with me and connected it to the antenna. Soon I heard M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich's voice in the earpiece of the receiver. I could clearly hear him transmit the call letters of the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory, then a test count, after which he started reading from a newspaper... Vladimir Il'yich also came about ten minutes after we arrived at the Khodynskaya radio station." / See Note /

/ Note / U Istokov Sovetskoy Radiotekhniki. Sbornik Vospominaniy, (At the Sources of Soviet Radio Engineering. A Collection of Memories), Gor'kiy Book Publishing House, 1959, page 32.

Lenin was pleased with reception over the radiotelephone. Experiments of the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory were

culminated with total success. It achieved the transmission of speech by radio over a long distance.

The laboratory was receiving continuous and active assistance and support from the Party, the government and personally from Vladimir Il'yich. One of the documents, which was recently published for the first time, Lenin wrote: "I ask the members of the Politbureau to take into consideration the exceptional importance of the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory, and the great services which it already performed, as well as the considerable assistance which it may extend to us in the near future both in a military sense and in the matter of propaganda." / See Note. /

/ Note / Leninskiy Sbornik XXXVI (A Leninist Collection No. 36), State publishing House of Political Literature, 1959, page 398.

In a note dated 18 May 1922, addressed to engineer V.A. Pavlov, V.I. Lenin stressed the necessity of supporting the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory and of appropriating the necessary funds for normal work and further development.

"I received a report from M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich. Please find out from him, by telephone, how much (in prewar rubles) would be necessary altogether for good organization. If it is impossible to make a single estimate it would be desirable to have two figures (from --to; or minimum and maximum). Please reply via a telephone cable or an urgent note addressed to secretary comrade Lepeshinskaya. With communist greetings, Lenin." / See Note. /

/ Note / Ibid., pages 486-487.

Having the continued support of Vladimir Il'yich, the laboratory personnel worked much and persistently over the development of a design for a radiotelephone transmitter, conducted experiments and attained good results, justifying V.I. Lenin's hopes.

Taking into consideration the success achieved by experiments in radiotelephony conducted by the Nizhegorodskaya laboratory, the Labor and Defense Council on 17 March 1920 adopted a resolution signed by V.I. Lenin, regarding the construction of a Central Moscow Radiotelephone Station. / See Note. / In order to execute that resolution M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich began the construction of a powerful transmitter. Once or twice a week he conducted experiments in the transmission of speech.

/ Note / Novosti Radio (Radio News), No. 4, 1927.
After preliminary tests in December of 1920 the transmitter was shipped to Moscow and installed at the Khodynskaya radio station, where during the winter of 1920-21, further experiments and radiotelephone transmissions were conducted. Printed articles of a scientific-technical nature were selected for the first

radio transmissions in order to gain the interest of the listeners at the receiving radio stations...

The transmissions were of course rather primitive and monotonous; they were read not by professional announcers, but by one of the workers at the radio station. Nevertheless they were received and heard with interest in many cities located at distances of hundreds and even thousands of kilometers from Moscow. This was reported in letters received from various areas of our country. A letter from Tashkent stated:

"We heard the Moscow radiotelephone. Result of the conversations: voice - clear and loud."

In confirming the audibility of transmissions from Moscow, a technician of the Irkutsk radio station finished his letter with the following words:

"What two years ago seemed impossible, at the present time is an accomplished fact, which compels one to become permeated with the most profound feelings for those people who turned a fairy tale into reality." / See Note 7.

/ Note 7. Radiotekhnika (Radio Technician), No. 15, July 1921.

The successful experimental utilization of the transmitter installed at Khodyn'skaya radiostation led to the problem of resolving a new, more responsible task: that of building a special radiotelephone station. A resolution signed by V.I. Lenin on 27 January 1921 pointed out that in view of the favorable results attained by the Nizhegorod'skaya laboratory in the fulfillment of the tasks pertaining to the development and installation of a wide range telephone radio station established by the resolution of the Labor and Defense Council dated 17 March 1920, the Council of People's Commissars delegated the NKPiT to build radio installations in Moscow and in other important points of the republic. The resolution outlined a comprehensive program of radio construction and stressed its "extremely important significance to the state" and "exceptional urgency". / See Note 7.

/ Note 7. 50 Let Radio (50 Years of Radio), Publishing House for Literature Pertaining to Communications, 1945.

During the summer of 1922 the government's assignment was completed; a 12 kilowatt radio transmitter was constructed. Experimental transmissions of concerts over that transmitter, which were conducted on 27 and 29 May of that year at the Nizhegorod'skaya radio laboratory, were heard well in many cities of our country. In Moscow the concert from Nizhniy was transmitted through the telephone station to various apartments in the Kremlin. There that program was heard by A.D. Tsyurupa, Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, who promptly reported good audibility. The purity and clarity of the transmission was noted.

In September the radiotransmitter was delivered from Nizhniy to Moscow. On 17 September 1922 a rebroadcast of the first concert took place over that transmitter. The newspaper, "News of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee", wrote about the early work of the Central Moscow Radio station: "This station is the most visible and perceptible proof of the regeneration of our country and its emergence on the broad path of construction..."

The new achievement in radio construction opens up the greatest perspectives. We already consider it possible to make any congress, any conference, speeches by leaders, etc., available to many millions of listeners of the boundless RSFSR, and not only of the RSFSR. These speeches may be heard far, far beyond the borders of the RSFSR. Let us hope that the idea of communion with multi-million masses through radio over the entire expanse of Soviet Russia will gradually turn into reality..." / See Note /.

/ Note / Izvestiya VVsIK (News of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee), No. 210, 19 September 1922.

Starting with 8 October 1922 the Central Radiostation went into continuous operation. In November of the same year it was awarded the title "Radiobroadcasting Station imeni Komintern".

"Assimilation" of short waves started during the early twenties. The Nizhegorodskaya laboratory was also engaged in studying them. V.V. Tatarinov and M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich along with their closest collaborators developed a design for a short wave transmitter and tested it. The "Workers' Newspaper" published in Moscow, published a curious item regarding those experiments. It stated:

"On 20 March 1925, in America, on the island of Puerto-Rico in a small city of San Juan at 10 o'clock in the evening, radio amateur Lewis Reksach turned on his radio receiver and got ready to listen to a concert from a nearby radio station. He already heard the first words, when suddenly he heard a very loud signal: "To everyone, to everyone... This is RDW. We are conducting experimental radio transmissions. The antenna consists of a straight vertical wire 105 meters long. The power in the antenna is 10 amperes. Radiostations of America, Africa and Australia confirm reception by telephone to the following address: Russia, Nizhniy-Novgorod. Radiolaboratory."

L. Lewis Reksach mailed an elated letter to the Nizhegorodskaya laboratory. He wrote: "Your signals were loud enough to communicate with the planet Mars or Jupiter, and were very, very stable. They were louder than the signals of American radio amateurs, and I could have confidently copied you for a number of hours. Your station was the first bolshevik station I ever heard." / See Note /.

/Note/ Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Newspaper), No. 93,
25 April 1925.

In that manner the radio station imeni Kominterna, where the short wave transmitter, with vacuum tubes of the M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich system, was installed, was the first Soviet radio-station which was heard across the ocean...

The activity of the Nizhegorodskaya radiolaboratory, its original work and inventions attracted the attention of scientific circles both in our country and abroad. This is partially substantiated by an article published in the newspaper "Praeger Press" entitled "The Radio laboratory at Nizhniy Novgorod". It stated:

"The Soviet government regards radiobroadcasting as one of the most valuable means of education and therefore collaborated with it in every possible way. A radio laboratory was organized in Nizhniy Novgorod for the scientific study of many problems, which already became a part of the history of radio engineering as a result of its research work. Recently that laboratory conducted experiments with short waves of 83, 102 and 104 meters. Through a 15 to 20 kilowatt transmitter these transmissions were received well in Chile and Puerto-Rico. Transmissions reaching as far as the Indonesian Archipelago were achieved with a transmitter constructed by the director of that laboratory, Professor Bonch-Bruyevich. Experiments being conducted at the present time are pursuing a practical goal -- to include various distant oblasts of the Soviet Union into a radio network." / See Note/.

/ Note / Praeger Press, 29 November 1925.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government valued highly the fruitful scientific and practical work accomplished by the personnel of the Nizhegorodskaya radio laboratory and by its tireless leaders, and first of all by the outstanding engineer-inventor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich, who did so much for the development of Soviet radio engineering and for the organization of broadcasting in our country. During its ten year existence it won high government awards on two occasions.

Aleksey Maksimovich Gor'kiy, who visited the Nizhegorodskaya laboratory in August of 1928, wrote that he saw "a group of people who in a really selfless manner devote their efforts to the solution of the riddles of nature, to great work to the benefit of the world."

The radio laboratory located at Nizhniy made priceless contributions to the development of our radio engineering and radiobroadcasting. The Soviet people will always express their profound gratitude for its "great work to the benefit of the world", to the benefit of progress.

The achievements of the Soviet people in socialist

construction, particularly in the industrialization of the country assured the successful development of radio engineering and permitted the development of radio construction not only in Moscow, but in the republics and oblasts. Extensive work for the creation of a radio reception network, the organization of central and then local radiobroadcasting was accomplished in the country. A resolution "On the Private Radio Reception Stations" / See Note /, adopted by the Council of People's Commissars on 28 July, 1924 was of an exceptionally great significance to the widescale development of a radio reception network. That resolution opened the way for a development of amateur radio and offered extensive possibilities for the utilization of radio by the population for economic, scientific and cultural requirements; it was conducive to the development of the radio engineering industry and the dissemination of radio engineering knowledge. In essence that resolution predetermined the development of radiobroadcasting in our country. Soon thereafter a center amalgamating all types of work in the field of radiobroadcasting was created. That center was a joint-stock company "Radio for All" which was organized in July of 1924 in Moscow. After the adoption of its statutes it was renamed -- "Radio Transmissions". / See Note /.

/ Note / Karmannyi Spravochnik Radiolyubitelya (Radio Amateur's Pocket Handbook), Petrograd Publishing House, 1925. "Radio Transmissions", the joint-stock company, in addition to radio broadcasting was also engaged in technical consultations, editorial work, trading in radio equipment and propagandizing radio engineering knowledge. Having two radio transmitters at its disposal during the first period of its activity (1924-1925) the company undertook the operation of radio stations belonging to the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs, local soviets and trade unions on a contractual basis. At the same time the company collaborated in the construction of local radio stations. In 1925 radio stations were constructed at Khar'kov, Minsk, Voronezh, Rostov-on-the-Don, Krasnodar and other cities with the participation of the company. The company, using transmitters in various parts of the Soviet Union, broadcast radio programs and rebroadcast transmissions from Moscow. In 1925 "Radio Transmissions" together with NKPiT organized the first radio relay center in the USSR in Moscow, which connected a number of theaters and conservatories by cable with radio stations imeni A.S. Popova and imeni Komintern. At the same time, in Leningrad the company's radio station was connected by cable with large theaters, a conservatory and Smol'nyi for the rebroadcasting of plays, concerts and conferences. The organization of these first two centers laid the foundation for relay broadcasting, which later developed on such a broad scale in the USSR.

In order to bring planned order into the construction of broadcast stations the "Radio Transmissions" company concluded a contract with the NKPiT which coordinated the efforts of both organizations in the field of radio construction. According to that contract "Radio Transmissions" assumed the obligation to install a number of transmitters for radio broadcasting in the largest centers of the countries. The NKPiT in turn, obligated itself to let the company use its transmitters in a number of cities for several hours a day for broadcasting purposes, and to build new radio transmitters.

Along with the development of transmitting radio stations the company was also concerned with the expansion of the radio reception network.

"Radio Transmissions" also devoted attention to an improvement in broadcasting. Political information, reports, transmissions for workers, for the village, educational programs, broadcasts for national republics and oblasts, regular concerts, radio plays and radio dramatizations, rebroadcasts from theaters -- all of these types of broadcasts began their development during the years of the existence of "Radio Transmissions". New experiments in radio service for the toiling masses during the revolutionary holidays were conducted. Loudspeakers were installed on the squares of Moscow and were used to broadcast concerts and appearances by agitators.

The Party devoted steady attention to radiobroadcasting. The Radio Commission with the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was created in June of 1925. / See Note 1/. Its duties included the management of both the ideological and artistic aspects and of the problems of an organizational nature pertaining to the establishment of radio agitation. In October of the same year the Central Radio Council / See Note 2/ was established under the Main Administration of Political Education. The creation of that Council was brought about by the need to unify the activity of many organizations engaged to varying degrees in dealing with problems pertaining to radiobroadcasting.

/ Note 1/. Izvestiya TsK RKP(b) (News of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)), No. 22-23, 1925.

/ Note 2/. Pravda, No. 230, 8 October 1925.

In July of 1926 the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) examined the problem of improving the content of political radiobroadcasts and the organization of talks on questions dealing with current economic and political life. Six months later the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution concerning the management of radiobroadcasting. That resolution was of considerable significance. It liquidated that certain spontaneity

which heretofore existed in the organization of local radiobroadcasts, and assured a systematic party guidance of radiobroadcasting.

The role and significance of radiobroadcasting grew with every year. Radio constantly penetrated deeper into the life of the population. The programs, however, which were broadcast failed to fully satisfy the listeners' demands. Along with that the technical basis of radiobroadcasting also did not respond to the new tasks. The necessity to unify the direction of radiobroadcasting and its technological management under a single organ became quite evident. On 13 July 1928, the Labor and Defense Council issued a directive to delegate the direction of all radiobroadcasting to the Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs in order to perfect and develop radiobroadcasting further, and to fully utilize all the technical means of communication for that purpose. / See Note /. The "Radio Transmissions" joint-stock company was liquidated since it did not assure the necessary reorganization of broadcasting with reference to the extensive tasks of economic and cultural construction.

/ Note / Sobraniye Zakonov i Rasporyazheniy Rabochego Krest'yanskogo Pravitel'stva USSR (A Collection of Laws and Ordinances of the Workers and Peasants Government of the USSR), 1928, No. 46.

The Central Radio Council was created under the NKPiT for the direct management of radiobroadcasting. / See Note /. That council accomplished useful work and achieved a certain improvement in radiobroadcasting. Instead of the outdated programs that failed to justify themselves, new, livelier and more profitable programs were created. Interesting programs made their appearance, devoted to technical propaganda, on the spot reporting of various events, programs for kolkhoz members, for young people and so on. Musical and literary-dramatic programs were expanded. Many interesting programs in native languages were organized by radiobroadcasting editorial boards in the union republics.

/ Note / Izvestiya TsIK USSR i VTsIK (News of the Central Executive Committee USSR and the All-Union Central Executive Committee), No. 249 (3,483), 25 October 1928.

The struggle for a realization of tasks inherent in socialist construction, the growing cultural requirements of the workers promoted radio as a powerful means for the organization and education of the masses.

A government decree dated 31 January 1933 delegated the direction of radiobroadcasting and radiofication to a newly established Committee attached to the Council of People's Commissars USSR. That decree stated that "In view of the fact that radio is acquiring exceptional significance in the entire economic and political life of the country it is recognized as

necessary to create the All-Union Radio Committee under the Council of People's Commissars USSR and to charge it with the development and execution of problems pertaining to: radiofication and radiobroadcasting, the organization of assistance in the production of radio equipment, the organization and direct operational direction of radiobroadcasting, assistance to the People's Commissariat of Communications in the development of radio communication, the organization and coordination of scientific research work in the field of radiofication and radiobroadcasting.

On 29 November 1933 the government adopted the Position Regarding the All-Union Radio Committee. The Position pointed out that the technical basis for broadcasting is used through an agreement with the People's Commissariat of Communications, which bears full responsibility for the technical state and quality of the work of radio stations." [See Note 7.]

[Note 7. Radiovezhegodnik (Radio Yearbook), 1934, page 344.

The All-Union Committee was on the one hand an operational organ of radiobroadcasting and on the other hand a planning organ for all of the many problems pertaining to radiobroadcasting.

That committee existed until the middle of 1949.

The overall development of political activity and a rise in the cultural level of the people, the tasks set by the Party in the field of ideological work demanded changes in the organizational forms of management of radiobroadcasting. In July of 1949 the All-Union Committee for Radiofication and Radiobroadcasting was reorganized into the Committee on Radio information attached to the Council of Ministers USSR.

All the activities of that Committee were concentrated on problems pertaining to programming in radio and television broadcasting. The same committee was also charged with sound recording, which is still distributed among many agencies.

From 1953 to 1957 problems dealing with radio and television broadcasting were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture USSR. It included the Main Administration of Radio Information. The Committee on Radio Information attached to the Council of Ministers USSR was eliminated in 1953.

In 1957 the Soviet government, taking into consideration the constantly growing significance of radio and television broadcasting, as powerful information media, means of mobilizing the workers for the solution of tasks of communist construction, and of political and esthetic education of Soviet people, considered it necessary to organize the State Committee of Radio Broadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR, which at the present time is directing radio and television broadcasting in the country.

The resolutions of the 21st Congress CPSU, a number of resolutions made by the Central Committee CPSU, adopted during the last period, stress the great significance of radio and television during the current state of communist construction, and furnish a specific program for a further expansion of their role in the life of the country.

At the present time there is an average of one radio reception point for every five citizens of the USSR. The extent of radiobroadcasting increased considerably during the past ten year period.

Television is developing at a tumultuous tempo. It started in our country during the early thirties, but received a particularly comprehensive scope during recent years and at the present time, like the radio, became an integral part of the life of the Soviet people and performs an important role in the communist education of the workers.

Soviet radio and television deservedly enjoy popularity and the respect of the workers. Radio and television in our country are truly the people's tribune. This was particularly vividly demonstrated during the days when the Party presented some of the most important problems of communist construction for public discussion: on the further development of the administrative organization of industry and building, on the further development of the kolkhoz order and the reorganization of the Machine Tractor Stations, on the consolidation of the ties between the schools and life and on the further development of the system of public education.

Television and radio participated widely in the discussion of the main points of N.S. Khrushchev's report at the 21st Congress CPSU regarding control figures for the development of the national economy of the USSR for 1959-1965, and prior to the June and the December Plenums of the Central Committee CPSU -- in the discussion of the problems of technical progress and the further development of agriculture.

Thousands of Soviet people --workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, enterprise directors, kolkhoz chairmen, writers, public figures all sent letters or made appearances at the microphone or before the television camera and shared their thoughts, expressed their opinions and made suggestions.

Those letters, appearances, and suggestions were permeated with patriotic concern of the Soviet people for the further strengthening of our Homeland.

Radio and television possess great possibilities for exerting an ideological and esthetic influence on the broad masses of the toilers and for educating them in the spirit of communism. Those possibilities, however, are not yet fully exploited, which was stressed by the Central Committee CPSU in its recent resolution regarding the tasks of party propaganda

under the current conditions and in its decisions regarding an improvement in radiobroadcasting and the further development of television. The Party points out the need for a more thorough utilization of radiobroadcasting and television for propagandizing ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the mobilization of the workers for a struggle towards a successful fulfillment of plans for communist construction.

1959 was marked with remarkable achievements of the Soviet people, and a successful fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the Seven Year Plan. The Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party are enthusiastically working over the realization of the grand program of communist construction. The execution of that program requires a decisive improvement in all aspects of the work of educating the Soviet people, a development of their communist consciousness and activity, the formation of a new man in the spirit of collectivism and love of labor, a sense of common duty, in a spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, and in a spirit of observance of the high principles of morality of the new society.

"In order to attain a conversion to the new society," stated N.S. Khrushchev at the 21st Congress CPSU, "it is necessary to have not only a developed material-technical basis, but a high level of consciousness among all members of the society, as well. The higher the level of consciousness of the million strong masses, the more successfully will the plans for communist construction be executed."

Soviet radiobroadcasting and television possess a tremendous role in raising the level of communist consciousness of the people as powerful means for political, moral and esthetic education of the broadest masses of the workers.

M. Gleyzer.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND ART FIGURES ON RADIO AND TELEVISION

A MIRACLE OF THE 20th CENTURY

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the start of Soviet radiobroadcasting. Isolated musical radiotelephone transmissions were made even earlier, but at that time they were experimental and did not have a large audience of radio listeners. Experimental broadcasts of concerts during 1922-1924 were conducted over the 12 kilowatt Moscow radio station imeni Komintern, installed in the rayon of the Kurskiy railroad station on what is now Ulitsa Radio. The participants of those concerts musicians B.O. Sibor, S.M. Kozolupov, M.G. Erdenko, M.S. Kurzhiyanskiy (the "Radio Music" group) as well as others appeared in the tiny studio constructed in the building of the radio station. The listeners were only the operators of the receiving station of the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs (that is what the Ministry of Communications was called at that time).

On 8 September 1924 the "First Radio Monday" was conducted; it was organized by the Society of Radio Amateurs RSFSR at the State Academic Bol'shoy Theater in Moscow. A receiving installation with a short antenna was constructed on the stage of the theater. A large low frequency amplifier, which fed several large horn speakers, attached under the central chandelier and under the side lodges, was hidden from the audience. The concert was transmitted from the studio to the theater over the radio station imeni Komintern. Introductory speeches were read by A.V. Lunacharskiy and V.K. Lebedinskiy. The concert included the participation of A.V. Nezhdanova, V.I. Kachalov, N.A. Obukhova, K.G. Derzhinskaya, members of the "Radio Music" group and others.

In order to compare the quality of the transmission with the actual sound all the participants of the radio concert came to the Bol'shoy Theater and performed the works that were done at the studio for the second time on stage.

While the artists were travelling from the studio to the theater, the audience was given the opportunity to hear a transmission of the Sokol'nicheskaya radio station, where its workers and builders were appearing at the microphone. At that time I for the first time in my life, had to appear as an announcer and to announce the works performed during our modest program. The impression received by the public which filled the hall of the Bol'shoy Theater from that transmission was tremendous.

12 October 1924 marked the beginning of regular (five times weekly) broadcasts by the Sokol'nicheskaya radio station,

organized by the Moscow City Soviet of Trade Unions. The principal participants of those radio concerts were students of the Moscow Conservatory.

Shortly after that it was possible to organize city radio studios -- at first in the House of Unions, then in the building of the "Radio Transmissions" company, in the Palace of Labor, in the building of the Main Telegraph and so on.

Transmissions from the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, from the Red Square, from most of the theatrical and concert halls of Moscow, as well as from other cities over inter city communication wires started shortly thereafter.

Soon after that a broadcast of the Kremlin chimes was initiated.

The number of points originating transmissions were constantly increasing. The power and the number of radiobroadcasting stations was growing. The old radio station imeni Komintern, with a power of 12 kilowatts, relayed its position as a first to the next radio station in the race of firsts in radio, the station imeni A.S. Popova (20 kilowatts), which in turn relayed another new radio station imeni Komintern (40 kilowatts) [See Note¹]; then to the station imeni VTsSPS (Vsesoyuznuy Tsentral'nyy Sovet Profsoyuzov -- All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) (100 kilowatts) [See Note²]; then to the radio station imeni Komintern (500 kilowatts) [See Note³] and to the new radio station imeni A.S. Popova [See Note⁴]. Powerful short wave broadcasting began over radio station RV-96.

[Note¹]. Radio station imeni Komintern with a power of 40 kilowatts was constructed during 1927.

[Note²]. Radio station VTsSPS began operating on 28 November 1929.

[Note³]. Radio station imeni Komintern with a capacity of 500 kilowatts was constructed in 1933.

[Note⁴]. The radio station imeni A.S. Popova began operating on 10 August 1943.

Television also began its development.

The army of Soviet radio and television broadcasting workers became big and highly skilled.

At the present time, when the Soviet radiobroadcasting is so big in its scope and significance, I, who have stood by the cradle of this miracle of the 20th Century, wish to express my heartfelt greetings to the organizers of this remarkable cultural media, to the musicians, artists and directors, to the authors, producers of radio plays, editors and workers of radio newspapers and radio magazines, to the engineers, technicians and to all the workers, due to whose efforts Soviet radio carries truth about the life of our country to the broad masses, raises the cultural level of the Soviet people, and

helps all the workers to build a bright communist structure.

Academician A.L. Mints,
A recipient of the Lenin Prize.

A SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE

A lot has been said and written about the significance of radio and television. I do not wish to repeat all that again. It is known that V.I. Lenin's foresight regarding the significance of radio as a means for disseminating information, as well as political and scientific knowledge was fully justified.

Television opened up new perspectives. I especially want to stress the tremendous role which television might perform as a means of education, the transmission of knowledge in the field of science and technology. Heretofore some of the most talented and capable instructors, who can present their lessons in an understandable and clear manner with the aid of graphic experiments, could address only several dozen students, whereas today television will furnish any one who desires it, millions of people, a possibility of studying under such outstanding instructors. The only difference is that even some of the most talented instructors in the course of their usual work, along with brilliant lessons, might also have some unsuccessful hours, but with the organization of the lessons over television it is possible to avoid that; that is, to attain an almost ideal, from a pedagogical point of view, presentation of material to the student.

At the present time, when education by correspondence is expanding at a rapid rate, the role of television in education must increase sharply.

Let us add to that that among our outstanding scientists there are many who are wonderfully masterful in their ability to present scientific disciplines to a large audience. Here also excellent perspectives are opening up for the dissemination of knowledge.

In my opinion, our television owes a great debt to the Soviet people in another respect as well. It could be much more conducive to a further acquaintance of the Soviet people with life and mores of all the peoples of our Homeland.

I feel certain that it will not be long until television broadcasting equipment, installed on Soviet cosmic ships, will provide us with detailed information about the closest celestial bodies. That will open up another remarkable page in the history of man. I am convinced that in that respect Soviet science and technology will also assume first place.

Academician V.A. Ambartsumyan

THE HERALD OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE PEOPLES

Our country is the birthplace of radio, which was invented by the great Russian scientist Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov.

Over a short period of time radio found widespread application. It is used as a means for the communist education of the people, as a powerful means for their cultural growth. It is necessary everywhere -- in science and technology, in industry and agriculture. The life of the Soviet man is inconceivable without radio.

The great Lenin, with his characteristically brilliant insight, called radio "a newspaper without paper and without distances". The first years of the development of Soviet radio are directly associated with the name of the great revolutionary leader. Along with atomic energy, radio and electronics form the basis for further technological progress. Without a radio engineering industry, created during the years of Soviet power, the building of radio stations, the construction of the largest atomic machines, the launching of artificial Earth satellites, for the first time in the world, and of the first Soviet cosmic rockets, would all have been inconceivable.

Radio is a powerful means in the struggle for peace, for democracy and socialism. Radio programs emanating from Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, enjoy well earned respect throughout the world. Workers of the capitalist countries see Soviet radio as a herald of peace, humanism and friendship among the peoples.

Television, like radio, performs an important role in the political and cultural life of the Soviet people.

The considerable successes attained by radio and television are quite indisputable. But it is not like the Soviet people to be satisfied with their achievements. Even though the programs over radio and television are becoming more varied, the organs administering radiobroadcasting, must constantly strive for further improvement in the content, audibility and clarity of the transmissions, and to undertake measures so as to assure that all of that would reach the broadest masses of people. At the same time there are still cliches that appear in radio programs on certain subjects, sometimes there is a lack of inventiveness and interest. It seems that constantly more time should be devoted to the live word; it is necessary to revert to sketches more boldly, to interviews and appearances of leading personalities. The sovkhoses and kolkhoses,

the mines and the plants contain quite a few people who know life and their work well, and therefore in a lively, unconstrained discussion, could tell much that is of interest; they could share in their experience, achievements and plans with the listeners.

Soviet television, which differs from radio in that besides sound it also provides what is known as visual material, is confronted with exceptionally important problems. It is necessary to strive towards the attainment of conditions under which the ideological and artistic levels of television broadcasting would be constantly rising; in order to achieve that it is necessary to present more serious demands to those compiling programs, to practice mutual exchange among the fraternal republics and with the countries of the people's democracies on a wider scale.

Writer Vilis Latsis

HIGH RESPONSIBILITY

The first concert over the radio took place on 17 September 1922. I remember well how on that day engineer Ostryakov came by car to pick up my pianist M.N. Koreneva, artist Vengerova and myself and how we left for the first radiotelephone broadcasting station at Gorokhovoye Pole. We were going to appear for the first time before an invisible audience. We were nervous. We had to sing over the radio, and even at that time that seemed to be very interesting and full of responsibility.

The concert took place outdoors since there was no studio at that time. I recall how I approached the piano which was standing next to some fence and was quite surprised that there was no equipment around it. I sang the Lyubava aria from the opera "Sadko". I was accompanied by L.M. Levinson, a student at the Moscow conservatory and now an assistant professor at the conservatory.

Beside myself that concert included performances by B. Yevlakhov an artist of the Bol'shoy Theater, violinist Sibor, artist Vengerova and somebody else whose name I have already forgotten.

I always remember my participation in the first radio concert with great joy.

A long time has passed since the day of that first musical broadcast into the ether. The technology of broadcasting has improved measurably; excellently equipped studios have appeared and certain creative traditions have developed.

Appearing before the microphone for the first time in 1922, we naturally did not know how to sing to attain the best results or what the new media demanded of the performers. Now it is quite different. The performer knows the norms for his "behavior" before the microphone exactly; he knows how best to bring his creative concept to the listener.

Subsequently I happened to have many occasions to perform before a microphone. I always felt a great sense of responsibility during those performances -- I never forgot that an innumerable audience is listening. That made me become especially demanding of myself.

I would like to wish to my colleagues, who are now performing on the radio, that they also would never become abandoned by that sense of great responsibility. It is the most important element which determines the success of a

performance. It is necessary to thoroughly prepare the repertoire, to polish the details, to search for a vivid, original form of presentation. It is necessary to expand the repertoire on a broad scale, particularly in view of the fact that radio provides unusual opportunities for that. There are so many unjustifiably forgotten, beautiful works! It is an important duty of the singers and musicians of our radiobroadcasting to return them to the listeners.

An expansion of the repertoire will permit a further perfection of the mastery, since a highly professional, and profound performance always evokes the sincere gratitude of many millions of radio listeners.

People's Artist of the USSR N.A. Obukhova

IN THE SERVICE OF PROGRESS

Radio, television... Concepts, which have become common to everyone, which became an integral part of the life of modern man. But quite recently the world knew nothing about them. I started my work and my creative life (that was in 1886) when electricity was just beginning to be used in theaters. We did not even think of anything like radio at that time. I am mentioning that only because I sometimes see how young people fail to adequately appreciate what has been achieved, do not stop to think about the benefits that it enjoys.

We -- the oldtimers and witnesses of scientific discoveries of such a magnitude that even a superficial acquaintance with them staggers our imagination. Soviet scientists, engineers, and workmen were the first to pave the way into the cosmos, and the radio signals transmitted by our satellites and cosmic rockets were heard on all the continents.

Radio and television serve science, serve progress. Our Soviet radio carries the word of truth everywhere; it brings culture and knowledge. Radio and television serve art. They provide the artist with an audience larger than he ever dreamed of. Radio provides the art of the theater, and music with tremendous scope; it amplifies their sounds, and now, after the appearance of television it became possible to broadcast not only the voice of the performer but his image as well.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the technology of television will develop from year to year and soon we shall see the artist appear on the television screen as clearly and as big as we now see him on a motion picture screen. The forms of that new art will continue to be perfected. It is somewhat similar to cinematography and the theater, but at the same time differs from them and has its own peculiar charm.

I had occasion to appear on the radio more than once. I also participated in radio plays when the plays performed at the Malyy Theater were being broadcast over the ether.

I have only one regret and that is that radio did not immortalize the inspired creativity of my teachers, great Russian artists -- Yermolova, Lenskiy, Yuzhin, and Fedotova; it would have then been preserved for centuries. But, alas, when they were creating, radio was just conceived. The present

generation of artistic workers are more fortunate.

The bold and boundless plans for the development of our Homeland on its path to the very best, the most just society, we, the workers of the theater have been granted a considerable role. Radio and television are our allies in the attainment of that grandiose goal.

People's artist of the USSR A.A. Yablochkina

A POWERFUL MEANS OF EDUCATION

On 16 March 1959 our country marked the 100th anniversary since the birth of the brilliant Russian scientist, the inventor of radio -- Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov, who gave the world one of the greatest inventions of contemporary science.

Almost six and a half decades have passed since A.S. Popov's invention, and during these decades radio penetrated into all fields of science, technology and culture, and became a concrete part of the life of millions of people.

In the Soviet Union and in other countries of the socialist camp radio is the most powerful means for propagandizing ideas of communism, a means for political and cultural education of the people.

Radio gives much to us -- the workers of Soviet art. Over the radio we had the opportunity to listen to classical and modern music performed by the best artists in the world. With excitement we listen to the voices of topnotch performers of the operatic and dramatic arts -- voices which have long since been silent in real life, but were carefully preserved in recordings and are as if by miracle resurrected in our radiobroadcasts.

Workers of the Soviet theater and especially our creative youth can not fail to experience a sense of gratitude for the opportunity to hear Kachalov and Moskvina, Ostuzhev and Sadovskiy, Shchukin and Khamelov.....

Television is also gaining a constantly expanding role in the life of the Soviet people. The network of television installations is growing with every year; the number of television viewers is increasing with each day.

The plays performed by theaters in other cities and countries and broadcast over the television, as well as the creative evenings of the most outstanding masters of Soviet stage, concerts by leading vocalists and musicians of the Soviet Union and foreign countries, interesting works by amateur collectives -- all that is conducive to a rise in the cultural level of the people engaged in the most varied professions; it broadens their horizons, enriches their knowledge in the field of art.

Radio and television, which have a very large, truly a multi-million audience, perform a great role in the popularization of the best works of Soviet literature, music, theater and cinematography.

It seems that those who compile the programs for radio and television broadcasts fail to manifest a sufficiently strict attitude towards the selection of artistic works. It would be desirable for the radio and television studios to broadcast only those works of literature, music and the theater whose artistic value is beyond question.

The responsibility for the artistic level of programs broadcast over the radio and television, must be delegated to the participants of these broadcasts as well -- to the artists, producers, singers, and musicians.

There is no doubt that due to the combined efforts of television and radio workers as well as those of the theatrical, stage and concert organizations -- artistic radiobroadcasting and television will fully respond to the growing esthetic demands of the Soviet people.

People's artist of the USSR M.I. Tsarev.

THE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF SOVIET RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television broadcasting in the USSR is conducted by state and public organizations. It is called upon to serve the people and its interests, to satisfy the growing cultural requirements of the Soviet people who are building communism. In its greetings to the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Journalists on 12 November 1959 the Central Committee CPSU underscored the great significance of radio and television, which along with the press, perform an important role in the historical matter of building a communist society, in the education of the new man and in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

The Party and the people actively support all the valuable undertakings of radio and television, their active participation in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Seven Year Plan for the development of the national economy and culture of our country, and for the realization of the great tasks established by the 21st Congress CPSU.

Our radio enjoys widespread popularity among the Soviet people. It is also very popular abroad, where it is listened to by millions of plain people. Thousands of letters are received from abroad expressing sincere gratitude for truthful information about the Soviet Union and about international events...

Radio and television broadcasting in the USSR are organizationally constructed in a way that would better and more comprehensively satisfy the demands of radio listeners and television viewers living in the different sections of the country. Radiobroadcasts consist of numerous simultaneous programs and the listener may choose whatever program happens to interest him.

Central broadcasting for the population of the USSR emanated from Moscow. Republican, kray and oblast broadcasting is conducted along with the central broadcasting. Local broadcasting is also conducted in cities and in large industrial and agricultural rayons of the country, at plants and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Television broadcasting in Moscow is done by the Central Television Studio, and in the republics, krays and oblasts — by the local television studios.

Soviet television and radiobroadcasting are multi-national; they reflect Leninist national policy of equality among the

many peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union. Radio and television broadcasting in all of the union and autonomous republics, national oblasts and okrugs are conducted in the native language of the major population group, and in many areas broadcasts are made in several languages.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses contain radio-diffusion exchanges which receive the broadcasts from Moscow, as well as from the republican, kray and oblast centers and transmit them by wires to speakers installed in the apartments of the radio listeners and in public places. Thousands of radio-diffusion exchanges, besides relaying broadcasts from the capital of the Soviet state, from the republican, kray and oblast centers, also organize their own city (rayon) or plant, factory, sovkhos or Kolkhoz radiobroadcasting. These broadcasts deal primarily with matters of local interest pertaining to a given city, rayon, enterprise or kolkhoz.

Many republics, krays and oblasts in addition to regular television studios contain relay stations, some of which along with their main task -- that of relaying programs from the television studio, conduct their own local television broadcasts on a small scale.

This in general terms is the structure of radio and television broadcasting in the USSR.

The radio listener has an opportunity to freely choose any program from among numerous Moscow and local programs. Even if he is in one of the very isolated rayons of the country he may get up to date information over the radio, hear political talks, as well as plays, concerts, and scientific lectures both from Moscow and from the republican, kray, and the oblast centers; he may also hear news about his own city, rayon or kolkhoz.

The television viewers in many rayons of the country within the next few years will also acquire the opportunity to view both local programs and broadcasts from Moscow and from other large cities. This will become possible after construction of radio relay and cable lines is completed.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are creating all possible conditions so that radio and television could respond to the demands and tasks of the period of an expanded building of communism in our country. The concern shown by the Party and the government is specifically manifested in the improvement and perfection of the structure of radio and television organs.

Overall direction of radio and television is the responsibility of the State Committee of Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR. Its principal tasks are as follows:

A thorough illumination of both the domestic and foreign

policies of the Communist Party and of the Soviet government through radio and television, showing the struggle of the Soviet people for peace throughout the world, the tasks and experience of communist construction in our country, the achievements made by all the peoples of the USSR in economic, political and cultural life; as well as the education of Soviet people in a spirit of socialist ideology and morality, in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship among the peoples.

Widespread dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, as well as of the experience gained by the best enterprises, kolkhozes, leading figures in industry and agriculture.

Introduction of the radio listeners and television viewers to the best works of literature, music and to the theatrical art of the peoples of the USSR and of the countries of the people's democracies as well as to works by progressive writers and personalities from capitalist countries.

Providing the Soviet citizens with information about economic and the political life of foreign countries, about the growth of the forces of the world socialist camp and about successes attained in socialist construction in countries of the people's democracies, about the national liberation struggle of the peoples against colonial and imperialist oppression.

Exposing the anti-national essence of bourgeois ideology, morality and reactionary propaganda.

Initiating ties with other countries in the field of radiobroadcasting and television.

The State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR organizes central radiobroadcasting to the population of the USSR, to foreign countries as well as television broadcasting in Moscow through the Central Television Studio.

All the union and autonomous republics contain committees on radiobroadcasting and television attached to the republican Councils of Ministers.

The republican radiobroadcasting and television organs are independent and choose their own programs, determine the themes and repertoires for their broadcasts. They originate their own broadcasts, basing themselves on the interests of the listeners and viewers in their republic; they clearly illuminate primarily local problems, as well as the many aspects of the worker's life in the republic, their successes in economic and cultural construction, and in their struggle towards fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Seven Year Plan.

In the krais and oblasts radio and television broadcasting is organized by committees or editorial offices on radiobroadcasting and television attached to the executive committees of the Councils of Workers' Deputies.

The State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR is headed by the committee chairman.

The chairman and his deputy as well as the members of the committee are appointed by the Council of Ministers USSR.

The State Committee works through editorial offices of the political and artistic radiobroadcasting. Such editorial offices daily prepare various types of radio programs designed for the broad masses of Soviet radio listeners.

The central apparatus of the State Committee also contains editorial offices which prepare broadcasts for foreign listeners in various parts of the world.

The State Committee has musical collectives which appear on radio and television, a vocal group as well as a musical and literary library.

The State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR directs television through the central television apparatus which includes a department in local television, an editorial board for the exchange of television programs and the Central Television Studio.

In addition to that the State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR has:

Administrations and departments engaged in problems pertaining to: local radiobroadcasting; the exchange of radiobroadcasting and television programs with foreign countries; technology; material-technical supplies; personnel, and financial-planning problems.

The apparatus of the State Committee also has departments of: production, which includes the entire group of announcers, the correspondent network, letters, scientific reference, editorial offices of the magazine "Soviet Radio and Television" and the editorial office of the "Radio Programs" and "Television and UHF" bulletins.

The State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR also has the following organizations operating on a principle of economic accountability:

The State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording, the Experimental Plant, which produces stationary sound recording equipment for radiobroadcasting and television, and the All-Union Scientific Research Sound Recording Institute.

PROGRAMS OF THE TRANSMISSIONS BY CENTRAL BROADCASTING FOR THE POPULATION OF THE USSR

The extent of central broadcasting is expanding from year to year.

During the first postwar year -- 1946, for instance, the duration of central broadcasting amounted to 33 hours a day, and in 1959 -- 66 hours a day.

In 1960 it is planned to increase the broadcast time to 69 hours per day, and by the end of the Seven Year Plan -- in 1965 -- to 81 hours.

Central radiobroadcasting is conducted in several programs.

The first program is broadcast daily from 6 AM until 1 AM, and on Saturdays and Sundays -- until 2 AM. With the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, the first program is off the air between 1500 to 1545.

The first program is broadcast by the radio stations on wavelengths of 1,987, 1,734, 1,271, 1,141 and 750 meters; short wave broadcasts are made on the 16, 19, 21, 25, 31, 41, 49, 51, and 74 meter bands; the UHF radio station broadcasts on a wavelength of 4.3 meters.

The first program is the basic one; it is rebroadcast by the local radio stations and radio diffusion centers.

The second program is broadcast daily from 10AM (Sundays -- from 8:45 AM) until 1 AM on wave lengths of 1,500, 882.4, 820, 779, 547.4, 433.5, 407.1, 370.8, 362.8 and 309 meters; short wave broadcasts are made on the 25, 31, 41, 49, and 57 meter bands; the program is also broadcast over the UHF station on a wave length of 4.52 meters.

During the day the radio programs are broadcast over different radio stations.

From the wavelength schedule given on page 35 it is possible to determine the broadcasting hours and wavelengths of the first and the second programs of Central Broadcasting.

The third program is broadcast daily from 1920 (Sundays -- from 1900) until 2400 on wavelengths of 547.4, 344, and 234.9 meters; short wave broadcasts of that program are heard on the 41, 49 and 55 meter bands.

The program for the Far East and Eastern Siberia is broadcast daily from 0300 to 1700, from 2330 to 2400 and from 0130 to 0215 (Moscow time) on the following short wave bands: 13, 16, 19, 25, and 31 meters. In addition to that it is also broadcast over the wired broadcast channel; it is rebroadcast

WAVELENGTH TABLE
OF TRANSMISSIONS OF THE 1st AND 2nd PROGRAMS BY CENTRAL BROADCASTING

P R O G R A M	Wavelengths in meters (Short waves are given in bands)	Frequency in Kilocycles	HOURS ON THE AIR (MOSCOW TIME)					
			Daily		Saturdays(Sat.) and Sundays (Sun.)			
			(Except Sat- urdays and Sundays)					
			FROM	TO	SAT. SUN.	FROM	TO	
F I R S T	1,987		0600	0100	Sat. Sun.	0600	0200	
	1,734		0600	0100	"	0600	0200	
	1,271		0600	0100	"	0600	0200	
	1,141		0600	0100	"	0600	0100	
	750		1545	2405	"	1500	2405	
	74		0730	1800	"	0730	1800	
	74		1900	0100	"	1900	0100	
	51		0600	0845	"	0600	0845	
	51		1730	0100	"	1730	0100	
	49		0600	0930	"	0600	0930	
	49		1700	2405	"	1700	2405	
	41		0600	0820	"	0600	0820	
	41		1000	0100	"	1000	0200	
	31		0800	2300	"	0800	2300	
	25		0800	1920	"	0600	1920	
	Ultra short wave		0800	1315	Sat.	0600	1315	
	FM 4.3 (For Moscow and the oblast)		1400	1830	"	1400	1830	
			1900	0100	"	1900	0100	
S E C O N D			Note: Off the air from 1500-1545		Sun.	0600	1800	
					"	1830	0200	
	1500	200	Ex- 1000	1520	Sun.	0845	1530	
	882.4	340	cept 1920	0100	Sat-Sun.	1920	0100	
	820	365	Sun. 1920	2405	"	1920	2405	
	779	385	" 1600	0100	"	1600	0100	
	574.4	548	" 1000	1600	Sun.	0845	1800	
	433.5	692.8	" 1000	1600	"	0845	2405	
	433.5	692.8	" 1830	2405	"	0845	2405	
	407.1	737	" 1900	2405	"	0845	0100	
	370.8	809	" 1000	1700	Sat-Sun.	1920	0100	
	370.8	809	" 1900	0100	"	1500	1830	
	362.8	827	" 1920	0100	"	1530	2300	
	309	971	" 1500	1830	"	1430	2405	
	49		" 1530	2300	Sun.	0845	1800	
	41		" 1430	2405	"	0845	1500	
	31		" 1000	1800	Sat.	1000	1600	
	25		" 1000	1500	"	1800	0100	
	Ultra ShortWave RM		" 1000	1800	Sun.	0845	1130	
	4.52 (For Moscow and the oblast)		" 1900	0100	"	1830	0100	

by local radio stations and radio diffusion centers (from 1300 to 1700 the program is transmitted over the radio stations only).

The program for Central Asia, the Urals, Kazakhstan and Western Siberia is broadcast daily from 0300 to 0600 (Moscow time) on wavelengths of 1,987, 1,271, and 897 meters and via short wave on the 25, 31 and 41 meter bands.

The program broadcast over the Moscow UHF station on a wavelength of 4.53 meters is heard daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, from 1800 until 1900; on Saturdays from 1600 until 1800; on Sundays from 1130 to 1830 (the rest of the time the radio station transmits the second program).

The program broadcast over the Moscow city radio rebroadcast network is heard daily from 0600 until 2400 and on Saturdays and Sundays -- until 0100. In addition to Saturdays and Sundays it is off the air daily from 1500 to 1600.

The city network as a rule, broadcasts the first program. The average daily duration of broadcasts, specially prepared for that program -- an average of three hours. ("Moscow News", commentaries on city themes, reports "With a Microphone Through Moscow", special concerts, announcements etc.).

Until 1900 that program is heard not only over the radio rebroadcast wires, but also over a radio station on the wavelength of 344 meters.

Central broadcasting is also conducted over certain other radio stations.

Programs transmitted by Central Broadcasting are divided into the following basic classifications according to agreement: political broadcasting (this includes "The Latest News", broadcasts on international, political, industrial, agricultural, scientific-technical themes, and broadcasts for young people) and artistic broadcasting (that includes literary-dramatic broadcasts, radio programs for children and adolescents, musical broadcasts).

The average daily extent of the different types of programs transmitted by central radiobroadcasting for the population of the USSR during 1959 was as follows:

General-political programs -- 18 hours 10 minutes (27.8%);

Literary-dramatic programs -- 6 hours 23 minutes (9.6%);

Programs for children and adolescents -- 4 hours 37 minutes (6.9%);

Musical programs -- 35 hours 09 minutes (53.3%);

The first program includes all types of programs. The second program is also used to transmit all the basic types of broadcasts. The third program differs from the other two in that it includes only plays performed by dramatic and opera theaters as well as concerts.

The nature and the trend of the radio programs, the place that they occupy in each one of the three programs, and the type of broadcast are shown in the following table:

Type of Broadcast	Program		
	I (in %)	II (in %)	III (in %)
General Political	28.2	13.4	-
Literary dramatic	9.0	12.0	12.1
For children and adolescents	10.2	4.5	-
Musical	47.7	70.1	87.9
Gymnastics	4.9	-	-

The content of the other programs is determined by their specific purpose. The ultra short wave programs, for example, consist principally of music (Ultra short wave broadcasts of music may be received without any industrial or technical interference.).

In compiling programs for far eastern rayons the difference in time between Moscow and those rayons is taken into consideration (with Khabarovsk -- 7 hours, with Sakhalin -- 8 hours, with Kamchatka -- 9 hours). The residents of those rayons are deprived of the opportunity to hear important and interesting broadcasts included in the first program during the evening hours (at that time it is either deep night or early morning in the Far East). Therefore for the convenience of the Far Eastern listeners such programs are broadcast at a time that is more suitable to them. ("The Happy Companion", for example, is broadcast each Sunday: on the first program at 1715, and for the Far East -- at 1115 Moscow time.)

The length of the radio programs, and the time for certain broadcasts during each one of the programs is determined by a schedule of central radiobroadcasting. The schedule is on the whole changed once every three to four years. The last schedule was placed into operation in April of 1958. The preceeding schedules were compiled in 1948, 1951 and 1954. The schedule is usually changed because of new programs or changes in the type of broadcasts. Recently, for example, the first program included broadcasts from the union republics, "The Workers' Newspaper of the Air", physical exercises, broadcasts from the Radio University of Culture and other programs.

In compiling schedules the necessity for a more comprehensive satisfaction of the many different interests of the listeners is taken into consideration; as well as the need to create conditions for a better coordination between central and local radiobroadcasting (in the course of a day the local radio stations and radio diffusion centers repeatedly switch from central broadcasting to local broadcasting and back again);

and the need to be certain that the radio stations shift their frequencies (such a shift is necessary in view of the fact that reception on different frequencies varies with the different times of day).

All the radiobroadcasting editorial offices take part in the compilation of the schedules; the draft of a schedule is discussed at the local radio organs. The listeners' wishes, contained in their letters and expressed by them at meetings, are all taken into consideration.

The schedule also takes into consideration the variety of the programs. As a rule, if the first program includes speech broadcast, then the second program broadcasts music. Political broadcasts are interspersed with artistic ones.

In order to let the listeners know what programs they may listen to and at what time, many radiobroadcasts are always given at the same time. "The Latest News" and press reviews, for instance, are broadcast daily at 0605, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1200, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2230, 2330, 0130, 0304, 0300, 0400 and 0500; the program "Through Our Homeland With A Microphone" is heard each Sunday at 1930; a discussion on international themes -- daily at 1305 and at 1920; the Sunday commentary on foreign political issues -- 1700; the radio newspaper for children "Pioneer Vigilance" -- daily at 0735; "The Workers' Radio Newspaper" -- on the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 2100; the radio newspaper "For Culture in Our Life" -- during the second and fourth Thursdays at 2130; "Women's Radio Magazine" -- on the third Friday of every month; "The Happy Companion" -- every Sunday at 1715. Broadcasts from the Radio University of Culture are heard on Sundays at 1030 and on Wednesdays at 2000 (artistic broadcasting); Political themes and lectures in science and technology on Thursdays at 1830.

During certain days (on Tuesdays and Thursdays) it is possible to hear plans performed by dramatic and operatic theaters.

The programs transmitted by central broadcasting include broadcasts prepared by republican committees on radiobroadcasting and television.

Every union republic prepares programs for broadcast over All-Union radio. They are presented regularly on the first program -- on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. In addition to that approximately 90 concerts from 40 cities of the Soviet Union are broadcast each month.

50 radio broadcasts are brought every month from countries of the people's democracies including programs from: The Chinese People's Republic -- 12, from the Polish People's Republic -- 8, from the Czechoslovak Republic -- 6, from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, from the Rumanian People's

Republic, the People's Republic of Albania, from the Korean People's Democratic Republic -- 4 programs each, from the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and from the People's Republic of Vietnam -- 2 programs each.

The listeners may learn about the programs from the bulletin Radioprogramma (Radio Program), which is published in large numbers (during the first half of 1959, 365,000 copies were printed for each edition); the listener may also learn about programs from the newspapers (the programs for central radiobroadcasting are printed in Pravda (Truth), Izvestiya (News), Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia), Leninskoye Znamya (The Lenin Banner), Moskovskaya Pravda (The Moscow Truth), Moskovskiy Komsomolets (The Moscow Komsomol Member), and Vechernyaya Moskva (Evening Moscow)).

Over the radio the program schedule is announced at 0635, 0815, 1300 and 1918 -- for the current day while at 1545 programs for the following day are announced (in the latter case the program schedule is read slowly in order to make it possible for those who wish to do so to copy it).



Legend: A- Average extent of broadcasting for the population of the USSR (in hours); B- Total for the USSR; C- Local (republican, kray, and oblast) broadcasting; D- Central (union) broadcasting; E- (plan).

RADIOBROADCASTING

CENTRAL

The Latest News.

Political information occupies a place of importance in Soviet radiobroadcasting; its organization and broadcasting concern the editorial office of "The Latest News". "The Latest News" has a very large audience. That is quite understandable. Soviet radio listeners show a lively interest in all political events. To be in the course of events occurring both in the USSR and throughout the world is a natural desire of every citizen in our country.

Taking into consideration the radio listeners' desires to be better informed about the most important events occurring both in our country and abroad "The Latest News" is now offered by All-Union radio 18 times a day instead of 12 as was the case before. Short, five minute news reports were introduced to present the information as it is received in the editorial office. Such reports are heard at 1400, 1600, 1700, 1800, and 2000. The main news broadcasts are heard at 1900 and 2230.

For those who for various reasons were unable to hear "The Latest News" at 2230 and to give the listeners an opportunity to learn about everything of any importance that took place during the day, "The Latest News" is now also broadcast at 2350. Along with a recapitulation of all the basic items that were already broadcast earlier that news broadcast also included the latest developments of greatest importance which were received at the editorial office after 2300.

Special reports are broadcast for some of the isolated rayons of the USSR -- the Urals, Eastern and Western Siberia, Central Asia and the Far East. Those reports are presented at 2330, 0130, 0300, 0400 and 0500 Moscow time. In addition to that, official announcements and documents as well as reports dealing with outstanding events pertaining to domestic and international life are given on the spot, as they are received.

All presentations of "The Latest News" heard in the course of a broadcast day include from 120 to 150 items, appearances before the microphone, interviews, commentaries, and correspondence received from all parts of the country and from abroad.

Materials pertaining to the Seven Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR occupy a place of importance in all presentations of "The Latest News", about the progress of work towards the fulfillment of that plan,

materials about how the Soviet people are executing the decisions of the Party and the government, information on themes dealing with political, party, komsomol and trade union life.

Material concerning the struggle of the Soviet people for peace, material dealing with the strong friendship among the peoples of countries of the socialist camp and the growing international ties of the USSR are broadcast daily over the radio.

On 5 August 1959 a TASS report was broadcast over the radio about the exchange of visits between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR N.S. Khrushchev and D. Eisenhower, President of the USA. Beginning with that day and until 15 September, at which time N.S. Khrushchev departed for America, "The Latest News" presented the appearances and responses of the Soviet people who warmly welcomed the impending exchange of visits between the leaders of the USSR and the USA and expressed their hope that it would lead to a lessening of international tension and to a consolidation of peace among all peoples.

On 15 September reports describing N.S. Khrushchev's departure from Moscow on his voyage to the United States of America were broadcast over the radio, as well as reports from on board "TU-114" aircraft and a program reporting his arrival in Washington.

Throughout the stay of the head of the Soviet government in the USA each broadcast of "The Latest News" informed the radio listeners about the progress of that historical visit, about the meetings and talks between N.S. Khrushchev and leaders from the various segments of American society.

During N.S. Khrushchev's stay in the USA "The Latest News" gave prominence coverage to the appearances and responses of the Soviet people who expressed their wishes for success to the leader of the Soviet government in his historical mission of peace and friendship. Reports and information about workers' meetings at enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions devoted to N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA were also programmed.

A program covering the arrival of the head of the Soviet government in Moscow and the meeting of the workers of the capital in the Palace of Sports was heard on 28 September 1959.

The broadcasts of "The Latest News" daily include the appearances of production innovators, progressive agricultural workers, scientists, technicians and cultural workers. Recently those programs included the appearances of Heroes of Socialist Labor Azerbaijan oilman, Kerimov, Valentina Gaganova, Nikolay Mamay, Aleksandr Kol'chik, pig tender Yaroslav Chizh, the chairman of the Tadzhik kolkhoz "Moskva", two appearances by the Hero of Socialist Labor Urunkhodzhayev, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet USSR Burkatskaya, Manukovskiy, a noted mechanizer

from the Voronezhskaya Oblast, Leonov, a tractor operator from Altay, Academician Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician Bogolyubov, a recipient of the Lenin Prize, People's Artists USSR Tsarev, Gribov, the poet Antokol'skiy, composers Kachaturian, Kabalevskiy and many others.

A considerable amount of time in "The Latest News" is devoted to information dealing with the work of industry, transportation and building. During 1958, for example, over six thousand such items were broadcast. Among them — over 300 reports and appearances by production innovators, and sovnarkhoz and enterprise directors.

The struggle for technical progress is one of the most important themes for "The Latest News". Along with the presentation of information and correspondence on that theme, appearances by sovnarkhoz and enterprise directors as well as by production leaders and scientists from all of the union republics are also organized.

"The Latest News" broadcasts items under such sub-headings as : "Technology of the Seven Year Plan", "The Full Scale Mechanization of Production", "There, Where There Will No Longer Be Manual Labor", "From Automatic Production Lines to Workshops and Automated Plants" and others.

The broadcasts reported on the initiative shown by the personnel of the Leningrad "Russkiy Dizel" plant. Technical progress plans for every work area were developed there. The listeners were systematically informed about the initiative manifested by other enterprises as well.

The directives of the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU concerning the comprehensive utilization of raw material, as one of the decisive conditions for technical progress in the various branches of heavy industry, were reflected in a talk with the director of the Kazakh Metallurgical and Beneficiation Institute. He told about the development of a radically new method of simultaneous hydrometallurgical extraction of non-ferrous, noble and rare metals as well as of electrolytic iron and of pure sulphur from ores. That type of production will be fully automated and mechanized.

The Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy USSR is used to propagandize technical progress in our country. Over 30 programs originate from its pavillions. Programs on the atomic icebreaker "Lenin" and on an atomic electric power plant were also presented.

Radio not only furnishes information about the struggle of the Soviet people for technical progress but conducts a systematic organizational work. The oil workers of Tartaria, for instance, appealed to the machine builders of the country through "The Latest News" with a request to speed up the mass production of the small size rotary turbine drills and of other

newest machinery. The large scale utilization of them not only at enterprises in Tataria, will save the government over a billion rubles during the seven year period. The editorial office directed the attention of enterprises engaged in the production of equipment for the oil workers, to that appeal, and relayed their reply in which the machinebuilders promised the oil workers their help.

The personnel of the Leningrad Hoisting-Transportation Equipment Plant called on the plants providing the necessary components to work together in improving the design of the component parts. "The Latest News" editorial office organized a number of responses in answer to that suggestion.

Information about the work of commissions for cooperation with technical progress, which were created in plants and factories, is also broadcast in "The Latest News"...

Considerable attention is devoted to the struggle for technical progress, automation and mechanization of production in metallurgy, machine building, in the coal, oil and other branches of industry.

Issues of "The Latest News" shed light on socialist competition, and on the struggle of the Soviet people for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan.

"The Latest News" was the first to report the initiative shown by noted Donbass miners — Nikolay Mamay and Aleksandr Kol'chik, who started a competition for the overfulfillment of shift assignments and for a decrease in the cost of fuel; it also described the work of the Nizhniy Tagil metallurgists who are striving to achieve the highest production of metal for each unit, and the example set by the residents of the city of Gor'kiy who developed a movement for building their own dwellings.

Great are the achievements of rural workers in their struggle to attain high yield harvests of agricultural crops, to increase the output of livestock products and to consolidate the kolkhoz economies. That forms the nucleus of information contained in "The Latest News" on agricultural themes.

"The Latest News" told about the example set by Aleksandr Gitalov, a noted mechanizer from the Ukraine and twice a Hero of Socialist Labor, who mechanized all the processes involved in cultivating crops; about the example established by tractor operator Tyupko — the initiator of a comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing in Central Asia; about the brigade of high level of agriculture led by Bukhan'ko in the Altay; about the Pavlodar grain harvesters who are engaged in a struggle for the full utilization of every hectare of land; about the competition for a high yield crop of corn which was started on the initiative of kolkhoz members from Kursk and by others.

In November 1958 "The Latest News" started including

economic commentaries dealing with some of the most important problems in the development of industry and building during the forthcoming seven year period. Such commentaries were devoted to an increased extraction of oil, gas, ore, coal and the production of metal, growth in the national income, national consumption and of the construction of dwellings.

"The Latest News" programs also reflect the remarkable movement of the brigades of communist labor. The organization of first such brigades was described on 17 November 1958. After that there was a program entitled "With the Initiators of the Competition at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Depot". After a period of time the editors once again visited the depot with a microphone and gave the floor to workers of the first workshop of communist labor.

An inter-town broadcast was organized between the leaders of communist labor brigades in Moscow, Leningrad, Kalinin, Sverdlovsk and Novosibirsk.

Information about the movement for the title of a brigade and a crash worker of communist labor which developed on a wide scale in the country, was broadcast. A special documentary was devoted to the personnel of the Kupavinskaya plant, which started a competition for the title of "a plant of communist labor".

50 minutes after the opening of the 21st Congress CPSU the radio reported on that most important historical event. Two hours after the start of the report by comrade N.S. Khrushchev entitled "Control Figures on the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1959-1965" radio stations of the Soviet Union began broadcasting a brief recapitulation of that report. After that there were daily reports at two hour intervals concerning the progress of the 21st Congress.

After the Congress "The Latest News" systematically illustrated the selfless and inspired struggle of the Soviet people for an early fulfillment of the assignments of the Seven Year Plan, and for the realization of the grandiose program of communist construction.

The editorial office of "The Latest News" keeps its listeners thoroughly informed about national celebrations. The traditional May 1 and November 7 broadcasts originating from Moscow's Red Square, as well as the broadcast from the Central Airport in Tushino which took place on the Day of the Fleet USSR, included the participation of writers, poets and journalists.

A place of considerable importance in "The Latest News" is occupied by reports concerning the activities of Soviet scientists in connection with the International Geophysical Year. Simultaneously with reports on the session of the Special Committee on the International Geophysical Year, and reports

dealing with various scientific conferences, there were broadcasts consisting of appearances by Soviet scientists discussing various geophysical problems.

"The Latest News" provided a most thorough presentation of material dealing with the launching of the artificial Earth satellites and cosmic rockets. 20 minutes after the first official announcement about the launching of the third satellite, the re-recorded signals transmitted by the satellite were heard on the radio. An hour later the listeners were informed about the passage of the satellite over the Moscow rayon, after which there was a brief commentary by a scientist. Numerous responses from Soviet scientists, workers, kolkhoz members, cultural workers as well as those from scientists in the USA, England, Japan, Belgium and other countries were also broadcast.

On the night of 2-3 January 1959 Soviet radio reported a successful launching of a cosmic rocket, for the first time in the world.

3 and 4 January saw the broadcast of a record number of "The Latest News" -- 54 broadcasts. That program took up a total of 15 hours (on the first, second and third programs), which amounts to five issues of a four column newspaper of a format similar to that of Pravda. A total of over 300 items dealing with the cosmic rocket was broadcast over those two days. The first program of "The Latest News" informed the listeners about the occurrence of the event at 0045 hours on 3 January 1959. Several minutes after that radio signals from the cosmic rocket were heard on the radio. Then there were a number of additional broadcasts of recordings of the rocket's signals from various altitudes.

All of the subsequent reports describing the movement of the rocket were immediately broadcast on the air. "The Latest News" included news items received from all parts of the country about the progress of observations of the rocket's flight and of its radio signals.

Some 35 well known Soviet scientists and many scientists from the Chinese People's Republic, England, Sweden, France, Rumania and Czechoslovakia appeared before the microphone.

One of the broadcasts of "The Latest News" included a talk by the famous Russian scientist Tsiolkovskiy, recorded 24 years ago, in which he predicted that it will be our country which will be the first to pave the way into the cosmos.

The second Soviet cosmic rocket was launched on 12 September 1959. There were 42 broadcasts of "The Latest News" during the first three days after the launching, devoted to the new victory of Soviet science and technology.

Appearances and responses of the Soviet people from a great variety of professions were broadcast, in which they warmly welcomed this new success attained by the Soviet scientists,

engineers and workers. Informational material on observations of the flight of the rocket by the personnel of the different observatories within the country were also broadcast; such observatories as the Abastumanskaya observatory in Georgia, the Byurakanskaya observatory in Armenia, as well as the Odessa, Khar'kov and other observatories. Reports were presented describing the press conference given by scientists at the Academy of Sciences USSR and the meeting which took place at the Moscow State University, devoted to the launching of the second Soviet cosmic rocket to the moon.

Commentaries on the new triumph of Soviet science and technology were made by some of the most outstanding Soviet scientists -- Academician Sedov, Academician Lavrent'yev -- Chairman of the Presidium of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Fedorov -- a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Satpayev -- President of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, Ambartsumyan -- President of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, Mikhaylov -- Director of the Pulkovskaya observatory and many others.

On the day of the launching of the third Soviet cosmic rocket, 4 October 1959, some 15 "The Latest News" programs were devoted to that outstanding achievement of Soviet science and technology.

The radio presented appearances and responses of Soviet scientists: Professor Dobronravov, Barabashev -- Chairman of the Planetary Commission of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician Orbeli, Academician Sedov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Pobedonostsev, Sharonov -- Chairman of the Commission for the Study of Planets with the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences and many others were heard on the radio.

There were programs from the Moscow planetarium, and from the Pavilion of Science at the Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR.

All-Union radiobroadcast items received by wire from "The Latest News" broadcasts of radio Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Georgia, Leningrad, Ivanovo, Murmansk, Smolensk, Chelyabinsk, Penza, Saratov, Zaporozh'ye, Sverdlovsk, Gor'kiy and from many other cities.

On Sundays the editorial office of "The Latest News" produces a program entitled "Through Our Country With A Microphone".

Special radio correspondents from "The Latest News" went along on the first experimental flight of the "TU-104" along the route from Moscow-Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. They prepared a program which described that flight, gave their impressions and encounters with people.

Once the editorial office received a letter enclosing a note that was found in a shell, which remained hidden in a tree trunk for 16 years. That note described in detail the heroic deeds of 12 Soviet warriors during the time of the Great Patriotic War. The area mentioned was visited by correspondents. Their reports and descriptions brought considerable response from Soviet public and press.

The editorial office presents tens of on the spot reports every year. The visits of government delegations from foreign countries to the Soviet Union and the sojourns of Soviet delegations abroad are described, as well as the solemn dedication of new enterprises, electric power plants and many other events.

There is an increase in the number of sports programs.

As of 1958 the evening broadcast of "The Latest News" regularly includes sections entitled "The Sunday Sports Page" and "The Sunday Sports Review".

Some 250 sports issues of "The Latest News" are broadcast during the year; some 250 programs are beamed directly from the stadiums. Winners of the biggest competitions are heard at the microphones of the editorial office; non-staff commentators and honored masters of sports are also heard.

Soviet commentators present reports dealing with all the important sports events both abroad and at home.

The sports commentators have been in China, Poland, USA, England, in Latin American countries, in Australia, in the Near and the Far East; they visited Scandinavian countries as well as many other areas of the world.

An important section of "The Latest News" editorial office is the preparation of the daily press reviews. They are broadcast at 0700, 1200 and 1500. The first press review program of the day is devoted to a brief familiarization of the listeners with the contents of the current issue of the Pravda newspaper. It as a rule includes the complete editorial from that newspaper, and then a very brief description of the basic material appearing in Pravda (lasting 7-8 minutes).

At noon, when the enterprises of most branches of industry are having the noon lunch break for the first shift, "A Review of the Central Newspapers" is heard. Listening to it the listener acquaints himself with basic materials that have appeared in the press, and thereby -- with the most important events of the day which took place both at home and abroad. An important supplement to the two reviews named above is the broadcast entitled "Through the Pages of Today's Newspapers", which is given daily, except Mondays, at 1500. That program reviews the branch newspapers for that day: Gudok (Whistle), Sovetskaya Kul'tura (Soviet Culture), Stroitel'naya Gazeta (Building Newspaper), Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette), Uchitel'skaya Gazeta (Teaching Newspaper) and others. Four times a

week there are half hour programs of "The Latest News" for those in the polar regions of the Arctic and for the population of the northern rayons of the USSR.

The editorial office of "The Latest News" organizes broadcasts for those working in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Those programs include the participation of friends and relatives of the polar workers. They come before the microphone on request from the polar workers. The broadcasts also include scientists, outstanding polar workers, directors of the steamship lines sailing the northern routes, literary and artistic workers.

Programs for island and shore stations and polar observatories of the eastern sector of the Arctic are broadcast once a month; programs for polar workers on islands and at the shore stations and arctic observatories of the western sector of the Soviet Arctic -- twice a month. There are once a month rebroadcasts of a radio program for polar mountain workers at Spitsbergen.

Radio programs for the Soviet Antarctic Expedition are beamed over the short waves. Despite the tremendous distances they are well heard by the polar workers not only at the base of the expedition -- the Yuzhnopolyarnaya Observatoriya Mirnyy, but at antarctic stations situated in the interior of the continent as well.

The editorial office of "The Latest News" also organizes broadcasts for the northernmost Soviet Arctic observatory located on the island of Hays.

Radio Broadcasts by the Propaganda Editorial Office.

Mastery of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a profound understanding of the Party's policy and the struggle for its realization are vital requirements not only for the communists, but for all the workers. That moulds the principal task of the propaganda editorial office -- the illucidation of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the illumination of domestic policies of the Communist Party and of the Soviet government, as well as of the most important events in the life of the Party and in the life of the entire Soviet people. Propaganda of the grandiose program for the expanded building of communism adopted by the 21st Congress CPSU, and explanation of the decisions of the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the Party comprise the main body of the programs.

Observers' commentaries are constantly broadcast over the radio. Commentaries on some of the most important political events, Party and government decisions are usually broadcast on the day of the event or on the day the particular decisions were published.

Explanation of the policies of the Communist Party is

not limited to operational commentaries; it is heard on many programs devoted to the activities of the Party, to its theoretical, political and organizational principles.

Listeners studying the role of the Party in the building of communism find answers to questions that are of interest to them in such talks as, for example, those entitled "The Inspiring and Guiding Role of the Party is Growing and Becoming Stronger", "The Party's Guidance is the Key to Our Successes", "In the Vanguard of the Building of Communism", and "The Party Is Leading the People Along a Path to Communism".

The nature of our party as a militant vanguard of the workers, is inseparably tied with the masses and throughout its entire history has always fought for its basic interests, it states in the broadcasts telling about the heroic path traversed by the communists of our country. The propaganda editorial office organizes broadcasts of considerable educational value, devoted to the October days of 1917, to the great leader of the proletarian revolution Vladimir Il'yich Lenin. The appearances of old bolsheviks, who shared in their memories of Lenin and of the activities of the party during the years of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the advent of Soviet power were transmitted over the radio. Programs entitled "Lenin in the Kremlin" and talks from the series entitled "The Documents Are Talking" acquainted the listeners with materials from the historical-revolutionary archive which recorded the events of the period of the Great October Revolution and of the civil war in the USSR. Radio productions entitled "V.I. Lenin's Workday" vividly portray Lenin and his activities in leading the young Soviet state.

One of the series of broadcasts is devoted to heroic deeds by communists -- heroes of the civil war. Many listeners also approved the documentary radio novel entitled "In the Footsteps of Lenin's Regiment", which was devoted to the veterans of the civil war -- fighters of the legendary regiment imeni V.I. Lenina.

A series of broadcasts tell about the heroic deeds by Soviet patriots on the front and behind enemy lines during the Great Patriotic War. Sketches and descriptions of glorious feats involving Soviet Army warriors entitled "Medvedev and His Comrades" which included the participation of some of the members of the partisan movement, as well as a radio play "The Patriots", which recreated the greatness of the daily life and work of Soviet people working in the rear during the Great Patriotic War.

The editorial office renewed its broadcasts on the history of the CPSU in connection with the publication of a new textbook on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

While acquainting the radio listeners with the glorious history of the Leninist Party, the radio at the same time devotes its main attention to an explanation of the activities of the Party during the present period -- a period of expanded building of communism. A place of considerable importance in the broadcasts is occupied by the explanation of the historical significance of the Seven Year Plan and of the theoretical problems and practical measures associated with it, which the Party is undertaking for the successful fulfillment of the plan.

The goal of our economic plans, of our overall economic development -- is a steady rise in the living standards of our people. In talks entitled "The Concern of the Communist Party for the Welfare of the People", "Capital Construction in the USSR and an Increase in National Consumption", "The Seven Year Plan of a Powerful Upsurge in National Welfare" and other talks told about how with the growth of the economic power of the USSR the material welfare of the Soviet people will also rise, and about the successes which will be achieved by our country in that respect during the years of the Seven Year Plan.

The radiobroadcasting program gives a place of importance to an explanation of theoretical problems concerning the conversion from socialism to communism, scientifically developed by the 21st Congress CPSU. Academician S.G. Strumilin, a recipient of the Lenin Prize in his appearance on the radio, told about how the economic policy of the party is directed at the creation of a material-technical basis for communism and of an abundance of material benefits and that the decisive step in that direction will be taken within the next seven years. Talks delivered by Doctor of Economic Sciences A.A. Arakelyan and by a number of other Soviet economists were also devoted to that same subject. Problems concerning the gradual transfer of our society from socialism to communism were examined in a cycle of popular "Talks About Communism". That cycle presented talks entitled: "Communism -- a Direct Continuation of Socialism", "Labor Under Communism", "To Everyone According to His Needs -- the Communist Principle of Distribution", "A Comprehensive Development of the Personality" and others.

The radio listeners are acquainted with facts and figures characterizing the growing successes of the Soviet economy through broadcasts which point out that the constant superiority in tempo is the main condition for resolving the basic economic task of the USSR, that the further acceleration of our economic development, a gain in time in the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism represents the intrinsic problem of the Seven Year Plan.

The question about how this problem is being resolved practically is answered with talks showing the reserves that

are brought into action in order to assure the greatest returns for every ruble invested into the development of the national economy, for every hour of labor spent by the Soviet people.

The June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party developed a specific program for accelerating technical progress in the USSR. In propagandizing that program the radio shows in its broadcasts the great significance borne by mechanization and automation of industry in increasing the productivity of labor and for improving the life of our people.

The radio talks entitled "Automation with Them and with Us", "Automation and the Worker's Position" and other such talks all indicate that under conditions of capitalism the perfection of technology does not lead to an improvement in the life of the workers, whereas in a socialist society, where the entire technology, all the means of production belong to the people, technical progress is carried out in the name of the people's interests.

Technical progress under socialism assures not only an increase in communal wealth and an improvement in the welfare of the people. It is conducive to a decrease in the time spent at work, an improvement in working conditions and a lighter work load. That is demonstrated in a number of broadcasts, including the talks entitled "The Shortest Work Day and the Shortest Work Week", "Hard Labor Will Be Liquidated". The talks "How the Professions Change During the Conversion to Communism" and "Automation and Culture of the Worker" illustrate the role of technical progress in the rising cultural-professional level of the working class.

Radio is helpful in the economic self-education of the workers. During the autumn-winter period of 1958-1959 millions of people were able to hear popular talks from the series entitled "Economic Knowledge -- For Everyone". They included programs such as "Commodity Production under Socialism", "Advantage of a Planned Economy", "Why the Rise in the Productivity of Labor Must Remain Ahead of the Increase in Wages", "What Is Economic Accountability and Why Is It Necessary?", "What Is Given by a Lower Cost of Production to the National Economy" and others. In addition to that, talks explaining the significance of the growth in the productivity of labor, a decrease in the cost of production, and the role of material and moral stimuli prompting the citizens of a socialist society to work better were also broadcast.

Talks broadcast over the radio reveal the economic role of the Soviet government, the essence and results yielded by the administrative reorganization of industry and building, the reorganization of the Machine Tractor Stations and the transfer of agricultural technology to the kolkhozes. The development of socialization and cooperativization in the

national economy of the USSR are well described.

Many broadcasts illuminate methods that are undertaken by the party for the development of socialist democracy, and for a still further involvement of the working masses in the administration of production and of all state affairs. Talks entitled "Socialist Democracy in Action", "What It Means to Strengthen the Socialist State", "The Communal Power", "Trade Unions and the Development of Creative Initiative in the Workers' Class" and other titles.

The development of socialist democracy is indissolubly tied to the matter of consolidating friendship among the peoples of the USSR. Such talks as "Proletarian Internationalism", and "The Friendship Among the Peoples -- the Power of Our Country" are conducive to the education of radio listeners in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Political radiobroadcasting in our country is one of the most important means for raising the consciousness of the workers, and for a communist education. The radiobroadcasts propagandize a Marxist-Leninist outlook, bourgeois ideology, and the vestiges of capitalism in people's minds are exposed.

The present day bourgeois ideologists and their followers -- revisionists, are stubbornly attempting to hide the defects of the capitalist order. All manner of "pseudo theories" are composed, stating that capitalism at the present time has allegedly been reborn and became a democratic order; "national capitalism" and so on. The broadcasts expose the unsubstantiated nature of such fabrications, their incompatibility with reality and give a scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of it. These broadcasts widely utilize facts from the lives of the capitalist countries, materials yielded by investigations conducted by conscientious scientists of the bourgeois world, and official statistical data from capitalist governments.

The talks entitled "Under the Banner of Leninism", "The Unity of the Working Class Is Becoming Stronger" and others told about the expansion of class struggle in the world of the capital, and about successes gained by the communist and the workers' movement.

The broadcasts expose the essence of revisionism, its roots, political structures and methods. In revealing attempts made by the revisionists to undermine the unity of the socialist camp, the radio shows how fraternal collaboration and mutual aid among the socialist countries is expanding.

The Propaganda Editorial Office also organizes broadcasts directed against capitalist residues in people's minds. A significant place among them is occupied by talks and appearances on anti-religious themes. The listeners had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with talks entitled "How the Belief in

God Occured", "Religion -- a Harmful Residue of the Past", "Is There a Soul", "Labor and Religion", "Religion and Morality", "How Religion Treats the Woman", "Religion and Children" and "Religion Is Incompatible with Communism".

"Discussions on Atheistic Themes" are peculiar in format. They are usually presented in the form of several individual short broadcasts. One of such broadcasts, for example, included a selection of some of the most vivid sayings by a French materialist Diderot concerning religion along with three short notes: on the origin of the present system of chronology, and on the "Self-rejuvenation" of icons, and on the "spontaneous ignition" of candles...

The editorial office also uses the format of the radio program in its struggle against religious residues. A long radio production entitled "Jean Varua" after a novel of the same name by a French writer Roger Martin Du Gard, for example, was broadcast.

The moulding of a new man with communist features, habits and morality, the liquidation of capitalist residue in peoples' minds is at the present time among the most important practical tasks. In carrying out a determined struggle for a materialistic and a scientific viewpoint, radio at the same time actively collaborates in the confirmation of communist morality. The numerous discussions, sketches, and stories reveal the beauty of the spiritual demeanor of the Soviet people. Talks entitled "To Work in the Communist Manner", "Standard Bearers of Communist Labor", sketches entitled "The Master" and "In Accordance with the Calling" and other broadcasts tell about the crash workers of communist labor, about people for whom creative labor for the common good became the most important purpose of life and a source of profound satisfaction.

A communist attitude towards labor presupposes a high degree of understanding by man of his communal obligation, and a profound sense of responsibility for the duties assigned to him. Talks that are based on vivid facts taken from our life are devoted to that theme; talks entitled: "Let Us Talk About Responsibility", "To Live Not Only for Oneself", sketches -- "A Representative of Soviet Power", "If the Matter Requires It" and others.

Broadcasts made by the propaganda editorial office comprehensively illuminate themes dealing with friendship, comradely mutual assistance, sensitivity and attention to those surrounding us, and selflessness. There are many circumstances in the lives of the Soviet people which manifest those qualities. The radio listeners not infrequently tell the editorial office about them. Lióia Kovalenko, for example, from the city of Ordzhonikidze, in her letter told about combine operator G.N. Sokolovskiy, who became a father to herself and her brother; her father died

prematurely, educated them and put them on their feet. "I can not remain silent. I want you to talk on the radio about my feeling of gratitude to the people with whom I work..." -- that is how radio listener Korshunova begins her letter from the city of Cheremshan of the Tartar ASSR. She names the women who took care of her children while she was in the hospital. Sailor N. Shevchenko tells about people from his village who help his elderly parents. Material yielded by such letters is used for broadcasts entitled "About Spiritual Beauty", and "About the Friends-Comrades."

Vivid manifestations of spiritual nobility and communist morality in family relationships and in daily life are frequently described in periodic programs such as the monthly "Woman's Radio Journal" and radio newspaper "For the Culture in Our Daily Lives" which is also heard once every month.

The magazine for women acquaints the radio listeners with progressive women workers, with the work of women's soviets and women's clubs. The radio listeners participate actively in the discussion of problems concerning the consolidation of the Soviet family, which is a subject of constant attention by the journal.

Many letters are received by the radio journal for women from young mothers and inexperienced housewives. Some of them are interested in various problems pertaining to the care of infants, others want to find out how best to prepare a certain dish. The journal replies to the queries inviting pediatricians to the microphone, experienced educators and teachers, as well as cooking specialists. The journal includes appearances by experienced managers of cosmetic institutions and so on. The journal also tells about new consumer goods that lighten the woman's work about the home.

The problem pertaining to an improvement in public service of the workers -- is the main theme is a radio newspaper called "For Culture in Our Life". Every issue includes material describing the work of cafeterias, stores, tailoring establishments and other such enterprises. The newspaper tells about the experience of home kitchens, about forms of trade convenient to the consumer etc. The sketches, humorous scenes and notes the newspaper criticizes negligent workers in public cafeterias, trading and in public service organizations.

The radio newspaper actively expresses its opposition to a sense of indifference towards daily public life.

A high cultural level of everyday life -- consists not only of well organized public service, but an observance of the rules of socialist communal life as well. The radio newspaper is struggling with phenomena alien to those rules -- drunkenness, hooliganism and rudeness.

Not infrequently questions raised in the radio newspaper or the radio journal receive a full and complete attention in some subsequent program. Problems pertaining to the upbringing of children in a family, for example, discussed by the radio journal for women, are examined in more detail during broadcasts for the parents.

The theme underlying the struggle against drunkenness found its reflection not only in the radio newspaper, but in special broadcasts as well, put together on the basis of letters from listeners, lively and informative reports. Problems pertaining to proper behavior were treated in a series of broadcasts entitled "A Conversation About Something of Importance" and in a number of talks.

Several broadcasts were entitled "The Comrades Are Accusing". They exposed drunkenness and other amoral deeds involving various people.

One of the permanent sections of broadcasting by the propaganda editorial office is legal consultation. The discussions broadcast in that series are heard regularly and deal with problems that are of interest in wide circles of radio listeners. Consultations, such as the following, for example, were broadcast -- "The Housing Rights of Soviet Citizens", "Protection of the Labor Rights of Women", "The Labor Rights of the Young People" as well as talks on the most important facets of family law.

Radio Broadcasts Dealing With International Themes.

Such broadcasts illustrate the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its struggle for a lessening of international tension, for the liquidation of the "cold war", for general disarmament and for the assurance of peace throughout the world.

During the historic visit of N.S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR to the USA the Editorial Office on International Life prepared commentaries, interviews with leading public and political figures from various countries as well as surveys of the international response and included them in every issue of "The Latest News".

In addition to that the editorial office prepared several programs in the format of a sketch which acquainted the Soviet radio listeners with the areas visited by the head of the Soviet government in the USA. Interviews, talks and reports were frequently recorded from direct telephone contacts. Conversations with the representative of the editorial office of the "New York Times" was recorded in that fashion, as well as those with the editor of the "Des Moines Register", and the telephone conversation with journalists during N.S. Khrushchev's visit to a farm belonging to Garst in Coon Rapids.

N.S. Khrushchev's appearance at the National Press Club and at a session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as well as his appearance in a National Broadcasting Company television studio were for the first time in the history of Soviet radio relayed directly from Washington and New York.

Reports describing N.S. Khrushchev's arrival and departure from the USA, from the Andrews Air Base near Washington were broadcast by a special Soviet radio correspondent.

After N.S. Khrushchev's appearance at the United Nations with a proposal of the Soviet government for a general and complete disarmament, the editorial office prepared a series of special programs on that theme.

The Moscow Radio forum organized by the editorial office, included the participation of tens of various foreign public figures. Recordings of opinions expressed by the foreigners were made abroad by our correspondents, and in Moscow as well as in other cities of the USSR.

In evaluating the work performed by Soviet radio during those days, the "France Press", "Reuters", and "United Press International" pointed out the unusually operative nature of the broadcasts. Foreign telegraphic agencies stressed that Moscow Radio worked not only in an operative manner, but found many interesting forms for illuminating that historical visit.

There are systematic radio appearances by commentators discussing most important foreign political problems, talks on current international themes, commentaries and local information, interviews with foreign state and public functionaries, and appearances of Soviet people who have returned from abroad.

Programs presented by All-Union Radio include broadcasts from socialist countries.

The Soviet people manifest a most profound interest in the life of workers in the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and in other socialist states; they show tremendous interest in programs describing the successes attained in the development of economy and culture in the countries of people's democracies.

Starting with the autumn of 1958 All-Union radio introduced a new weekly program called "In the Fraternal Countries of Socialism".

Inter-town broadcasts between the capitals of the socialist countries enjoy considerable popularity among the Soviet radio listeners. Radio listeners become acquainted with the achievements of our friends in the field of economics, culture and national welfare. In April of 1958 the radio presented "A Day of Socialist Countries".

Throughout the day, along with textual material, the radio presented Chinese, Albanian, and Polish folk dances, and musical compositions from all the countries of socialism.

Friendly assistance to workers of Soviet radio is extended by radio workers from countries of the people's democracies. In response to a request of Soviet radio, and frequently on their own initiative, our friends send reports, appearances of public figures, and programs dealing with a wide variety of subjects: "In a Brigade of Socialist Labor imeni Nikolaya Mamaya" (GDR), "Irrigation Structures in the Chinese People's Republic", "The Summer Prague" and others. Naturally, Soviet radio gives extensive use to materials furnished by its own correspondents stationed in Warsaw, Berlin, Prague and in other foreign capitals.

The operative method of illustrating international events is the most important task for the radio. A prompt response to important foreign political events is found by the radio listener in a program entitled "On International Themes", which is heard daily except Sundays.

Various international problems are examined by commentators and by special talks. The more important foreign political problems are reflected in Sunday commentary programs which are a review of the week's events.

A radio journal called "Events of the Last Few Days" has been on the air every week since the end of 1958. It includes a variety of material: short commentaries, material furnished by correspondents from abroad, recorded interviews with Soviet and foreign political and public figures, representatives of science and culture, replies to questions posed by the radio listeners, on the spot radio reports, such departments as "Events and People" and "Around the World", a short story on international themes and so on.

The Editorial Office on Foreign Life prepares reports and information describing the progress of Soviet governmental and party-governmental delegations abroad and of foreign governmental delegations in the Soviet Union.

Radio Broadcasts on Industrial Themes.

Such broadcasts tell about the progress of work by the enterprises in the fulfillment of plans for the various branches of industry; they speak about the Seven Year Plan, about technical progress in industry, about building and transportation, and about the struggle of the workers of the USSR for the most rapid creation of a material-technical basis for the communist society.

The radio programs include material dealing with the experience acquired by production innovators, and progressive workers, crash workers and brigades of communist labor, leading enterprises and the work of the sovnarkhozes.

For that purpose the All-Union radio utilizes various forms of broadcasting. Talks on urgent industrial problems

are usually given by noted engineers, economists, scientists and workers from State scientific technical committees and state planning committees as well as recipients of Lenin prizes.

The Editorial Office of industrial broadcasts organizes labor exchanges among the brigades and enterprises competing for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, plans for a comprehensive mechanization and automation of industry.

The radio exchanges conducted during 1958 and 1959 included the participation of metallurgical workers from the Zaporozh'ye, and those from the cities of Zhdanov, Magnitotsk and Stalinsk, machine builders from Moscow and Kiev, textile workers from Ivoanov and Podmoskov'ye, lumber workers from Vologda and Arkangel'sk and many others.

The participants of the exchanges not only share in their experience, but present complaints to each other, express criticism of plants or organizations on which depends the success of the struggle for technical progress. During subsequent broadcasts the representatives from those plants or organizations appear with their replies to the criticisms, tell about the measures that are being undertaken for the elimination of any deficiencies. During one such radio exchange a steel smelter from a Zaporozh'ye metallurgical plant criticized the Novosibirskiy Sovnarkhoz, which was slow in supplying machinery needed for the automation of the control system for an open hearth furnace. A representative from the Novosibirskiy Sovnarkhoz admitted that the complaints registered by the Zaporozh'ye steel smelters were justified and over the radio described measures which were undertaken in order to accelerate the production of the machinery in question.

Some of the radiobroadcasts dealing with industrial problems are presented in a serialized program entitled "Under Equal Conditions". Every one of those programs tells about two production collectives, which work under approximately equal conditions but yield different results.

There is a series of programs consisting of radio letters from sovnarkhozes and enterprises. Those letters tell about experience gained in the specialization of enterprises of the Moskovskiy and Leningradskiy Sovnarkhozes, about the development of a hydraulic method of mining coal at Kuzbass, about the administrative reorganization of production at the Moscow plant producing grinding machines and so on.

Problems dealing with the development of industry, labor and daily life of the workers are illustrated in the "Worker's Radio Newspaper". The newspaper raises questions which interest broad circles of radio listeners in some way associated with production. A place of importance in the radio newspaper is devoted to creative initiative of the rationalizers and inventors. The interest evoked by the presentation of disturbing

questions may be judges on the basis of responses from radio listeners after an appearance of a deputy of the Supreme Soviet USSR, a worker of the Moscow Machinebuilding Plant imeni Vladimira Il'yicha Lenina, Vera Ivanova Ivanova in an issue of the radio newspaper devoted to the problem of female labor in industry, and an improvement of conditions surrounding such labor. All-Union Radio received approximately 500 letters in response to that particular broadcast.

Considerable popularity is enjoyed by a sub-division of the newspaper entitled "The Labor Coin Box", which is being conducted by Boris Chirikov, a People's Artist of the USSR, who created the perceptive image of a young worker named Maksim of a well known motion picture. Maksim's voice is either happy and humorous, or angry and accusing. And that is quite natural since Maksim is the treasurer of a labor coin box, he warmly supports those who are wise and economical with their money, helping the government to save money with their creative initiative. Anger and irony ring in his voice when he talks about people who spend state funds needlessly and make products of low quality.

People listen to Maksim's voice. That may be surmised from the letters he receives. Frequently the letters begin with the words: "Dear Maksim! Please take note of (so and so's behavior)".

The "Worker's Radio Newspaper" tells about the training, culture, daily life, and the relaxation of industrial workers. The newspaper includes appearances by worker poets, and amateur artists.

Problems concerning the development of the chemical industry are dealt with in a radio journal entitled "A Day of Great Chemistry". It is presented twice a month. The journal includes appearances by outstanding specialists from the chemical industry. That program regularly gives reports from some of the biggest chemical plants and projects under construction; it tells about the struggle for the mastery of the most modern technology and techniques taking place at the enterprises.

Serialized sketches and reports entitled "Work and People of the Seven Year Plan" have been on the air regularly since 1958. All-Union Radio presented sketches about V. Gaganova, a spinner from the Vyshnevolotskiy Cotton Mill, a remarkable patriot and a Hero of Socialist Labor, about a locksmith-inventor from the Leningrad "Ekonomayzer" plant, I. Kartashev, about leaders of communist labor brigades -- a Ukrainian smelter N. Pereverzev and about a metallurgical worker from Leningrad N. Voronin as well as about many other workers who became famous because of their work.

Central broadcasting also originated programs under a

collective title "The Future Begins Today". They use an original and entertaining format to illustrate the industrial application of the latest achievements of science. Those programs, along with their documentary material presented in an engrossing manner also include some scientific fantasy, which appears to lift a veil revealing to us the future of socialist industry.

The radio brings systematic reports from the Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR about the mastery of Soviet engineers, about the remarkable initiative displayed by the production innovators in the various branches of industry.

Taking into consideration the great educational value of broadcasts dealing with the heroic past of the working class, All-Union radio introduced a cycle of documentary radio presentations devoted to the history of the largest domestic enterprises. Those broadcasts speak of the heroic labor of the working class, of its role in the struggle for a victory of the socialist revolution, in communist construction, and also about the remarkable deeds accomplished by the personnel enterprises.

The first radio presentation from that cycle -- "Guardsmen of the Revolution" -- was devoted to the glorious revolutionary and labor traditions of the workers at the Kirovskiy plant in Leningrad.

Radiobroadcasts on Agricultural Themes.

All-Union radio daily brings broadcasts on agricultural themes.

The broadcasts popularize decisions made by the party and the government with regard to agriculture, the achievements made by agricultural science, the best agricultural techniques and methods of labor; it sheds light on the experience gained by rural workers, the course of socialist competition for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, for the most rapid realization of the national task -- within the next several years to overtake the USA in the per capita production of livestock products.

The extent of broadcasts on agricultural themes has expanded during the recent years. In 1957 there were 618 such broadcasts, whereas in 1958 there were 654 of them.

The formats are most varied: talks, interviews, replies made by scientists to questions sent in by the radio listeners, dramatizations, correspondence, sketches and plays.

A radio journal entitled "Agricultural News" has a large audience.

Usually each issue of the journal opens with the remarks of an observer, which are devoted to some of the more important events of that day. The journal also has short sections entitled

"The People of Our Day". They are short literary portraits of some of the leaders in agricultural production. Several "pages", as a general rule, are devoted to rationalizers and inventors. The journal reports news in agricultural science and technology as well as in the field of communal building in the village.

The monthly program "Agricultural Calendar" is on the air since 1958. Outstanding scientists appear at the microphone on that program, as well as specialists and practical workers in agricultural production. The purpose of the "Agricultural Calendar" is to furnish the listeners with practical advice concerning problems in cultivation of fields, orchard growing, vegetable growing, animal husbandry, agriculture etc., depending on the time of the year.

Radio commentaries have taken a firm place in agricultural programming. Commentaries by scientists, specialists and innovators, practical kolkhoz and sovkhos workers, and agricultural administrative workers are invited.

In the course of a year from 900 to 950 persons appear in front of the All-Union radio microphone during the broadcasts dealing with agricultural themes, including from 240-250 scientists and specialists, and approximately 500 leading kolkhoz and sovkhos workers.

The radio programs presented a well known field crop grower -- a kolkhoz scientist T.S. Mal'tsev; as well as Khamrakul Tursunkulov, thrice a Hero of Socialist Labor; famous mechanizers Aleksander Gitalov, Nikolay Manukovskiy and other leaders in agricultural production.

Academician P.P. Lobanov, V.I. Edel'shteyn, A.P. Red'kin, A.N. Karpenko, N.A. Maysuryan are frequent guests at the radio studio, in addition to other well known personalities in the field of agricultural science.

The radio audience expresses considerable interest in programs dealing with economic problems of agricultural production. Scientists and practical workers -- are participants of such programs -- they tell about new developments and about the remuneration of labor in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, about economic accountability, about a decrease in the cost of production, an increase in the productivity of labor, about economic management of a household and so on.

The editorial office regularly presents information about Soviet people, active builders of communism. Sketches heard on the cycle "People of the Soviet Village", show the growth of the people, their successes in the struggle for the development of agricultural production.

A series of programs entitled "If You Gave Your Word -- Keep It!" is heard regularly. The listeners have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the progress of a competition among the kolkhoz and sovkhos workers for the fulfillment of

specific measures for a further development of agricultural production, worked out by the December Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, to find out how the leading workers are attaining success in their work, how they fulfill and overfulfill their socialist obligations.

Letters received from the radio listeners from the villages present many vital problems of agricultural production. In 1958 the editorial office on agriculture received approximately 6.5 thousand letters, whereas for a ten month period of 1959 the number of such letters increased to 8,000. Letters from radio listeners are frequently used in such broadcasts as: "A Review of Letters from Rural Radio Listeners," "Radio Listeners Are Writing Us," "Scientist's Replies to Questions Posed by Kolkhoz Members." Many letters are answered by the editorial office by mail; scientists and specialists are invited to act as consultants.

In 1958 the workers of agricultural broadcasting with All-Union radio, on a basis of the resolution made by the Main Committee of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibit, were decorated with two small gold medals, two large and two small silver medals and with two bronze medals.

Broadcasts on Science and Technology.

Principal attention in those programs is devoted to material which illustrates achievements made by Soviet science and technology in the light of the resolution made by the 21st Congress CPSU, and by the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. Considerable attention is devoted to the propaganda of scientific knowledge, a materialist viewpoint, successes made in technical progress and in the development of all branches of science.

Radio frequently explains to its listeners about how atomic energy is used to peaceful purposes in the USSR. That most important problem of the day is "problem number one," as N.S. Khrushchev called it. The broadcasts acquaint the listeners with atomic reactors, gigantic installations for accelerating atomic particles, with various work performed by the scientists in the field of nuclear physics with the utilization of radio-active isotopes, which science has adapted not only for use in observations, as for instance, in observing the progress of smelting in blast furnaces, but even for controlling the movement of sand in river beds.

Broadcasts dealing with the International Geophysical Year were presented on a systematic basis. Materials are furnished describing the international cooperation among the scientists for the purpose of studying important problems associated with the life of our planet and of the Universe. Some of the large research projects undertaken through the combined

efforts of scientists from different countries for a comprehensive study of our planet, its areas which are not easily accessible, its climate and weather, upper atmospheric layer, the earth's crust and the cosmic space, were all discussed.

The broadcasts tell about the role performed by the artificial satellites of the Earth and of the cosmic rockets in the study of the ionosphere, in investigations of the Earth's magnetic field and the nature of cosmic rays, in the solution of the problem of a flight to the moon and to other planets. Broadcasts describing the engines for future cosmic ships, reporting on observations of the artificial satellites of the earth, programs about how it is possible to make those celestial bodies, made by man, preserve a certain trajectory and so on, all enjoyed great popularity.

The radiobroadcasts, devoted to the assimilation of the cosmos include the participation of the greatest Soviet scientists--Academician Nesmeyanov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Fedorov, Doctors of Science Kukarkin, Al'pert, Masevich, Stanyukovich, Shvidkovskiy and others.

...It is midnight between 13 and 14 September 1959; it burst into the life of mankind with a momentous historical event--our cosmic rocket descended on the surface of the moon delivering a banner with the coat of arms of the country of the Soviets. Starting with three o'clock in the afternoon on 12 September and lasting for a period of one and a half weeks our entire country, and the entire world were intensively watching the events taking place in connection with that grandiose experiment, which laid a path into the Universe. Taking into consideration the national interest, radio was striving to illuminate the main scientific-technical problems associated with the flight and the landing of the first interplanetary flying apparatus, as promptly and as clearly as possible.

"What is the cosmos?"--on 12 September 1959 at 5 P.M. the radio listeners already had a substantial answer to that question which was contained in the appearance by Davydov, the scientific secretary of the Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberga. And an hour after the regular broadcast of "The Latest News," the radio presented a popular talk by astronomer Komarov entitled, "Do We Know Everything About the Moon?".

Professor Martynov, Director of the Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberga appeared before the microphone at 2000. He capably explained the significance of launching a rocket to the moon, and commented on some of the basic scientific problems, that were being resolved by the second Soviet cosmic rocket. Builder Merkulov threw some light on the achievements made by Soviet rocketry, which made possible a precisely calculated flight of a machine to another celestial body; Professor Shklovskiy told about the sodium comet which was created in order to facilitate observation and for pinpointing the rocket's

path to the moon; Lebedinskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences explained the importance of ascertaining that the moon does not become contaminated with microorganisms from the earth. Khar'kov Professor Barabashev, Chairman of the Commission with the Astronomic Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR, shared his thoughts on lunar nature and on observations of the rocket's flight. B.N. Vorob'yev, editor of Tsiolkovskiy's works and writer Sytin, who has met the great scientist revived numerous interesting facts from the life of that remarkable Russian man, who showed mankind the way to the stars.

The scientists also took part in a widescale popularization of contemporary astronomic problems in connection with the flight of the automatic interplanetary station, which circumnavigated the moon.

Science fiction writers help people to grasp and to better understand the grandiose nature of present day advances in the investigations of the universe. An experiment by the editorial office on science and technology of the All-Union radio in presenting science fiction programs met with the listeners' approval. On the day the second cosmic rocket was launched two radio dramatizations were broadcast: "Flight of Tantra" based on a novel by Yefremov "The Mist of Andromeda" and "Urm Does Not Obey" based on a science fiction story written by brothers Strugatskiy called "Spontaneous Reflex." On the first anniversary since the launching of the first cosmic rocket the radio presented a play entitled "A Special Assignment" based on a science fiction story by V. Zhuravleva entitled "The Blue Planet."

Numerous broadcasts were devoted to work accomplished by scientists, on the radiation of our planet, in accordance with the program of the International Geophysical Year. A large expedition was engaged in a study of the earth's crust in the Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and Kamchatka regions. Those investigations are not only of a scientific but of a practical interest as well. The earth's crust serves as a shell for the earth's internal core. In order to learn how to forecast earthquakes, to locate deposits of valuable treasures of the earth, it must be understood how the earth's crust lives and "breathes."

These investigations conducted in accordance with the program for the International Geophysical Year were described on the air by Reznichenko, a doctor of mathematical sciences in a talk entitled "In the Depths of the Earth."

Elborus. Its brilliantly white "sugar" summits rise high above the rocky peaks of the Caucasus range. The scientific station "New Horizon" is situated at an altitude of three and a half thousand meters. Still higher up, almost next to the famous "Refuge for Eleven," is the location of a second

station. That rayon was picked as a site for the scientific stations not by accident. Here at the high altitudes the air is crystal clear and transparent; it is most convenient to conduct optical investigations of the atmosphere. Those projects, which were started approximately a quarter of a century ago by Rodionov, a professor from Leningrad, are now continued with special intensity. The scientists of Leningrad University are engaged in a study of atmospheric ozone and an analysis of the so-called luminescence of the night sky. A layer of ozone, concentrated in the stratosphere at an altitude of approximately 20-25 kilometers is a natural screen created by nature itself. It shields all living matter on the earth from the destructive action of the short wave ultraviolet radiation from the sun. It is therefore very important to thoroughly study atmospheric ozone and its influence on climate and weather.

Luminescence of the night sky is observed by the scientists in order to obtain information about the structure of upper layers of the atmosphere. That is very important for developing the basis for rocket flights. All that was discussed by the scientists in their talks.

From popular radio talks conducted by scientists the listeners also had the opportunity to find out about how a Soviet scientific research station called "Vostok" is doing its work on the Antarctic icecap, in the region of the southern geomagnetic pole, at an altitude of 3,500 meters above sea level.

"Vityaz"—an expeditionary vessel of the Academy of Sciences USSR spent 113 days sailing the expanses of the Pacific Ocean. A complex scientific expedition was working on board. It investigated a large segment of the ocean—from 40° N. Lat. to 40° S. Lat. The southernmost point visited by the "Vityaz" on that trip was the port of Wellington in New Zealand. In accordance with a program of the International Geophysical Year the scientists also studied solar radiation, and conducted geophysical and chemical observations of the ocean. One of the tasks of the expedition was also the study of currents occurring at great depths."

A radio broadcast describing the voyage made by "Vityaz" and the extensive research work accomplished by the Soviet oceanic expedition started with those words.

The listeners found out a lot of interesting things from some of the other programs of the cycle entitled "The International Geophysical Year is Taking Place."

All-Union radio completed that cycle of programs with four talks by Zen'kovich, a participant of an Antarctic expedition on the "Ob" diesel vehicle. From these talks the listeners gained a considerable amount of curious information about the voyage itself and about the different countries and cities visited by the Soviet scientists, about the work accomplished by

the expedition in the study of the flora and fauna of the Antarctic world.

The Seven Year Plan stipulates a large scale program for the implementation of latest production methods into the national economy, for a perfected technology and techniques and for scientific discoveries. In connection with that the radio systematically sheds light on the achievements made in physical sciences and chemistry, successes in technical progress and acquaints the listeners with the development of automation, remote control mechanics, metallurgy, power engineering and eliminates the role of science in the development of the productive forces of the country.

After the 21st Congress CPSU and the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU there were many programs explaining the problems pertaining to the relationship of science to production, which subjected various scientific organizations that remain isolated from specific tasks of technical progress, to criticism. Programs entitled "Institute and Plant," "The Scientists Have the Floor," "The Union Must be Mutual," "Life Presents the Bill" and others spoke of how business cooperation among the enterprises is becoming more adjusted. The sovna-khozes on the one hand, the scientific-research institutes and higher educational institutions on the other. Those programs also reflect the positive effect of such cooperation and some of the more active and tested methods of bringing the scientists closer to the producers.

Systematic propaganda about the achievements of science and technology in the Soviet Union and abroad is conducted in a radio magazine called "Science and Technology." It is heard three times a month, on Sundays at 0930 on the first program. That is one of the most popular broadcasts on science and technology.

During the period of preparations for the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU and especially after the publication of its decisions, the radio magazine devoted primary attention to problems pertaining to technological progress, mechanization and automation of production. "The Inventor's Page" is a permanent feature of the radio magazine, which propagandizes the achievements made by Soviet scientists, engineers and workers and appears in defense of the inventors and progressive methods in the technology of production.

A program called "We Answer the Curious" is popular. Those programs are put together on the basis of letters received from radio listeners. Someone became interested in the problem pertaining to mutual transformations of one kind of matter into another under the influence of atomic radiation. He wrote the editorial office a letter asking if we know how to transform certain matter into other types of matter, why then cannot we engage in the preparation of precious metals, such as gold, for

instance, from common metals, which is what the ancient alchemists tried to accomplish?

An undoubtedly interesting question, and radio replied to his question. Someone else wishes to know what is hypnotism and suggestion, a third listener is interested in the question concerning the training of animals for cosmic flights. All those questions were answered. The editorial office on science and technology replies to from 230-250 questions a year.

The program "We Answer the Curious" is not the only form of a lively contact with the radio listeners. Correspondence carried on by the editorial office on science and technology is quite extensive. In 1955 there were 6,393 letters from the radio listeners whereas in 1958 there were 11,200 incoming letters. There were approximately 7,000 letters received during the first six months of 1959. The interest displayed by the radio listeners in scientific technical problems is constantly growing, and that is explained by the achievements made by our scientists and engineers on the one hand and by the profound influence exerted by science on all aspects of the people's life on the other.

Letters from radio listeners frequently make suggestions for radio programs. Many of them, for instance, inquire about how to prolong life. The editorial office organized three programs under the title of "Man Must Live Long" which illuminated certain problems pertaining to longevity.

Several programs based on letters from the radio listeners dealt with the origin of life on earth. A whole cycle of scientific-educational programs were put on the air under the title of "Path to the Stars"--about the structure of the Universe, about a study of cosmic space and discussing problems of cosmic navigation.

The programs also include broadcasts on scientific-atheistic themes. A cycle of four talks on the theme "Origin of Man" were conducted. These and other talks, such as, for example, the one called "Unusual Celestial Phenomena," "Science and Superstition Regarding Weather Forecasting" are all helpful in clarifying materialistic viewpoints on the world about us.

Taking into consideration the requests of many radio listeners, the program presented by the Radio University of Culture, started including lectures on astronomy, natural science, on problems pertaining to the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes as of November 1959. The first lectures took place. Professor G.A. Kursanov presented a lecture on the theme "The Infinity and Eternity of the Universe," Professor Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov read a lecture on the theme "In the Gallactic World," Doctor of physical-mathematical sciences A.G. Masevich presented a lecture on the theme "The Sun--Our Closest Star."

A cycle of programs under the title of "On the Forefront of Science" has been on the air for several years. It includes sketches, and talks with scientists on problematical questions concerning the development of the various branches of knowledge. Among the broadcasts in that cycle are such programs as: "The Future of Metals," "The Riddle of Heredity," "Solar Energy," "Something New in the Transformation of Energy," "On the Edge of Life" (about the latest research by virologists), "The Mastery of Thought Origination" (about work conducted by the Brain Institute), "Machine and Man" and other titles.

Soviet radio participates in a cycle of broadcasts entitled "Science in the Service of Peace," organized by the International Organization of Radiobroadcasting and Television. Among the Soviet scientists appearing in those programs were Academician Shcherbakov, Nesmeyanov, Veksler, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Ginzburg, Professor Krasin, Professor Dobronravov among others. The same cycle also presents appearances by foreign scientists, prepared by radiobroadcasting organization of the countries taking part in the cycle "Science in the Service of Peace." Appearances were made by scientists from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Rumania and Korea. Talks given by scientists from the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and from some other countries were also heard.

Among the talks heard during that cycle of programs the following may be specifically pointed out: "On Treatment with Punctures" (Liu Chih-chin, Director of the Academy of Chinese People's Medicine); "The Theory of Relativity and Modern Physics" (Professor L. Poling--Poland); "The Restored Voice" (Professor A. Seeman--Czechoslovakia); "Rheumatism and the Endocrine Glands" (Academician A. Parkhon--Rumania).

A radio magazine entitled "Native Nature" has been on the air since 1958. The editorial office receives various notes and reports from lovers of nature, about its beauty, its unusual phenomena, stories about animals, about hunting and fishing, and about excursions taken through the native kray.

Very frequently the letters talk about people who damage nature, about inefficient farming, frequently causing forests to perish, water reservoirs to evaporate and hurting the animal world. Such letters are read in the "Native Nature" program. That program is heard on the last Sunday of every month.

Sketches about Soviet scientists are presented twice each month, dealing with their meritorious service to the people, and about the paths towards scientific creativity.

The radio familiarized its listeners with such well known representatives of science as Academician Veksler, Academician Vinogradov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science USSR Syrkin, Shafarevich, a recipient of the Lenin Prize (a mathematician), Samenov, a recipient of the Nobel Prize, surgeon

Vishnevskiy and Academician Lavrent'yev.

For many years All-Union radio has conducted broadcasts devoted to outstanding leaders in science and technology of the past. In format they are dramatizations illustrating the outstanding moments in the life of a scientist, engineer or an inventor.

Considering the great significance of chemical science, the radio presented a program about Academician S.V. Lebedev. As commonly known this outstanding Soviet scientist was the first in the world to develop and implement into practice an industrial method for producing synthetic rubber.

A radio production entitled "Academician Bakh" was broadcast in 1958; it told about the life of an outstanding Soviet biochemist. That production devoted considerable attention to the significance of the scientist's work in the national economy of the USSR.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary since the birth of the great Russian scientist, the inventor of radio A.S. Popov, a special radio production was presented entitled "Wind From the Sea." The 100th anniversary since the death of Soviet scientist Pierre Curie was marked with a radio production called "A Scientific Feat" which was devoted to the famous Curie dynasty.

A radio novel called "Glory of Sylviculturist" marked the 100th anniversary since the birth of a well known Russian scientist-sylviculturist Semenov.

Numerous programs are devoted to medical subjects.

No matter what is mentioned over the radio, be it something about new methods for treating diabetes, or about the causes of stuttering among children, the present day surgical methods, or about the effect of radioactive radiation on the human organism — the editorial office invariably receives letters requesting additional explanations or advice.

Here is a far from complete listing of radio talks on medical subjects which were given in the course of a single year: "The Cardio-Vascular System in Man and Physical Exercise"; "An Artificial Heart"; "Prevention of Rheumatism Among Children"; "Work and Rest for a Cardiac Patient"; "Disease of the Thyroid Glands"; "Successes of Modern Surgery"; "Prevention and Treatment of Neurosis"; "Food and Health"; "What is Hidden behind the Smoke of a Cigarette"; "Physical Training and the Heart"; "A Solved Mystery" (about tick encephalitis); "Successes in the Struggle Against the Consequences of Poliomyelitis"; "Present Day Methods of Ultra High Frequency Therapy"; "Condition and Dietary Treatment of the Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Tracts"; "Radiation Sickness"; "Medicinal Polymers"; "The Influence of Alcohol on the Nervous System"; "Alcoholism and Health"; "Concerning a Harmful Misconception" (about alcohol and the appetite) and other titles.

The listeners heard an announcement about a very effective method of treating certain very serious diseases with the so-called uterine milk. That is a liquid which feeds the queen bee's larvae. A specialist in that field, candidate of medical sciences, Ioyrish, found a new method for gathering, preserving and utilizing that preparation, and studied its medicinal effects.

All-Union radio could not have possibly handled the torrent of letters from people expecting medicinal advice, if not for the group of consulting physicians, who have always cooperated by helping out on the air. To treat a patient without seeing him, without knowing his medical history is impossible. That is clear to everybody. But questions dealing with symptoms of diseases and methods of treatment may be answered. That is what is done by the consulting group which has at its disposal extensive information pertaining to the latest achievements of the medical science.

Consultations provided by the radio are not limited to medical subjects. Extensive work is also conducted by specialists in radio engineering. On the average they give over three thousand consultations per year.

Radio Broadcasts by the Editorial Office on Satire and Humor.

A radio magazine called "The Happy Companion" made its appearance in 1958 among the programs produced by central broadcasting.

"The Happy Companion" tells about the Seven Year Plan for the National Economy of the USSR in a lively and entertaining manner; it also speaks about the achievements made by science, agriculture and culture. At the same time it appears with criticisms of the different inadequacies evident at enterprises or institutions, it ridicules inept directors of factories, plants or kolkhozes, conservatives who hinder technical progress, drunks, loafers, sluggards, and violators of labor discipline.

There are systematic presentations of short stories, and sketches on international themes.

The magazine includes the participation of well known literary workers, satirists and humorists: V. Plyakov, R. Laskin, V. Dykhovichnyy, M. Slobodskiy, A. Shatrov, V. Ardov, G. Ryklin, Yu. Chapylin, L. Likhodeyev, A. Shergova and others.

A fifteen minute radio dramatization is heard each Tuesday. The subject of these dramatizations is quite varied and pertains to many aspects of life. As a rule they are based on concrete facts.

The monthly hour long review entitled "On Saturday Night" combines the elements of a stage performance with satire and humor. Those presentations are essentially based on materials that were published in the humor magazines of the fraternal

republics and countries of the people's democracies. Occasionally the works of either Russian or foreign classics are used.

A radio theater of satire was created.

A place of importance in the radio broadcasts by the editorial office on humor and satire is occupied by correspondence received from the listeners. Entire broadcasts of "The Happy Companion" are sometimes devoted to such letters; some broadcasts include features under the title of "The Creativity of the Listeners." They are composed of satires, fables, satirical poetry, comic songs, parodies and interludes.

Broadcasts for the Young People.

The editorial office on broadcasts for young people was established in January 1957. The broadcasts prepared by that editorial office are called upon to educate the Soviet youth in a spirit of high communist awareness, a profound sense of devotion to the party, the Homeland and to the matter of communism.

The reports, sketches, talks and appearances all present an unconstrained discussion about a communist attitude towards labor; they discuss friendship, comradeship, love, real and imaginary beauty, cultural behavior and taste, the attitude towards parents as well as numerous other important problems concerning the moral appearance of a young Soviet person.

Considerable popularity is enjoyed by programs which the editorial office produces on the basis of the letters it receives from the listeners. Such programs include "About a Place in Life," "About Female Vanity," "About Love and Family Duty," "Three Months After the Wedding," "Mama--a Holy Word" and many others.

Letters from the young radio listeners are frequently answered by state and public figures and old communists. Just recently questions posed by radio listeners were answered by the President of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, by Professor V.P. Yelyatin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Education USSR, by writers Nazym Khikmet, Konstantin Lapin, one of the oldest komsomol members--A.I. Mil'chakov, by N.P. Smirnov-Sokol'skiy--a people's artist of the republic, by Heroes of Socialist Labor M.V. Vodop'yanov, K.F. Mikhalenko and by others.

"The Seven Year Plan--Ahead of Schedule," "Our Contribution to the Seven Year Plan," "On the Path of the Seven Year Plan"--these are the titles of programs which regularly talk about the heroic everyday lives of Soviet young men and women.

Crash Komsomol construction projects, patriotic undertakings by young workers from cities and villages--always the focal points for broadcasts designed for the young people.

From the very first days of the remarkable undertaking at the Moskva-Sortirovachnaya station the young peoples' broadcasts

devote special time to the brigades and crash workers of communist labor. The day which saw the appearance of brigades of communist labor in the country, the initiators of that movement appeared on the radio before the young people--brigade leaders of the first brigades of communist labor Genrikh Stanilevich, Kuz'ma Severinov, Mikhail Dvozhik, Akif Dzhafarov and others.

A short period of time later the editorial office commentaries and talks explaining the essence of the new movements, the changes which characterize the life of the brigades of communist labor, as well as with talks and sketches answering the question of what it means to study, work and live in the communist manner (radio sketches called "The Magnitotsk Workers," "Fellows from Neft'yannyye Kamni," "One Who is Moving Ahead will Surmount the Obstacles," "Seven Friends" and others).

The recording of a theoretical conference that took place at the Moscow ball bearing plant on the theme "What it Means to be a Builder of Communism," was also broadcast on the air.

The active participation of the young people in the fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan gave rise to new regularly scheduled broadcasts. The young people's radio newspaper called "Komsomoliya" was one such broadcast. It included sketches and outlines about the heroes of the Seven Year Plan, reports from komsomol sponsored construction projects, items from correspondent's posts, a continuous department entitled "In the Footsteps of Presentations Heard on 'Komsomoliya.'"

On the eve of the 21st Congress of the VLKSM (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi--All-Union Leninist Young People's Communist League) the editorial office of the radio newspaper "Komsomoliya" took a trip through Belgorod-Khar'kov-Stalino-Rostov-Krasnodar-Kursk-Orel. The travelling editorial office prepared broadcasts about the life and work of the young people.

The radio newspaper devotes a considerable space to student affairs, moral-ethical problems, sports and relaxation.

The young workers of the kolkhoz village have done much in order to assure a successful fulfillment of the plans prepared by the Communist Party for a further increase in agricultural production. During the days when the country was preparing for the December Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU (1959) quite a number of broadcasts appeared on the air telling about the selfless labor of the rural youth, and about how they are fulfilling the obligations which they had assumed. The program called "It Began in Petrovka" told about an undertaking by the young people from Saratov, who with their own hands constructed an inter-kolkhoz poultry farm, about the hectares of land cultivated by the komsomol members which yielded abundant harvests in Armenia, about the troop led by Galina Polonets from the kolkhoz imeni Lininskogo komsomola at Zhitomirshchina, who raised a

harvest of corn, unheard of in that area--1,924 centners per hectare, about the corn grower from Roven, Mila Natalyuk, who mastered the operation of a tractor and cultivated fields in her territory--that and many other things were described for the young people on the radio broadcasts devoted to the problems of further development of agriculture.

"Along the Path of Ancient Mysteries" was a program which brought numerous responses. It talked about how the enthusiasts-experimentalists, by relying on the achievements of Soviet science proved the feasibility of utilizing, under present day conditions a long forgotten experiment performed by a Russian agronomist, Andrey Ekleben, who as far back as 200 years ago obtained high yield harvests. By exploiting the natural capability of a plant to tiller (in situations where the crop was not densely planted) they proved that it is possible to obtain unusual harvests.

A law adopted by the Supreme Soviet USSR "On the Consolidation of the Ties Between the School and Life and Pertaining to the Further Development of the System of Public Education in the Country" provided the material for broadcasts designed for the students. The programs included in broadcasts for the young people include reports about the progress of the reconstruction of the higher and secondary schools, and about what the role of the komsomol is in that work, as well as that of the students themselves, and what has to be done in order to be certain that the educational reforms are conducted in the best possible manner. The beneficial experience gained by the komsomol organizations from the higher educational institutions are described (sponsorship of the brigades of communist labor, a conversion to self-service, the creation of student construction bureaus, the building of dormitories through common effort and so on).

The master of ceremonies for most of the student broadcasts is a confirmed radio here Reporter Molodezhnyy.

Among the young radio listeners there are numerous young people enrolled in correspondence and night schools. And that is understandable. The realization of an educational reform, the aspiration of the young people to master their trade, to become expert technological workers, the expanding movement of the crash workers and brigades of communist labor--all that is immeasurably conducive to a growth in the ranks of the working and rural youth who become enrolled in evening and correspondence schools, trade schools and higher educational institutions. How best to combine work with study? This question worries many young men and women. Those who study regularly talk about that. In 1959 there were quite a few radio sketches and letters about those who find their studies helpful in their work.

Programs entitled "On Student Affairs" include a regular feature in which the teachers give advice to correspondence course students, night school students and technical students about some

of the more complex fields of knowledge.

The programs for young people also include talks and reports on anti-religious themes.

A place of importance in the broadcasts for young people is occupied by material on leisure, on cultural-educational activity of clubs, libraries and about artistic activity. Broadcasts on such themes as "It Can Be Gay Where You Are," "Enthusiasts," "The Choir from Orlovo Village is Singing" and others all pointed out to the young people what should be undertaken, what the starting point should be in organizing cultural relaxation.

There is a monthly program entitled a youthful sports club, which went on the air in March 1958.

There are regular programs called "Our Guests." These programs acquaint the radio listeners with young poets and writers and with their works, with interesting people of labor, young scientists, artists, and with foreign visitors.

A conference of representatives of the editorial offices on radiobroadcasting for the young people of the countries belonging to the international organization of radiobroadcasting and television--OIRT (Organization Internationale de Radiodiffusion et Television) took place in Moscow in the spring of 1959.

The participants of the conference in their reports shared the useful experience which they acquired in their work, demonstrated a number of original broadcasts and agreed to organize a continuous system for exchanging some of the best programs, and reports describing the labor, studies and relaxation of the young people, or those telling about the young talent in the various countries. It was also decided to conduct a young people's radio day on 5 July 1959 in connection with the 7th World Youth Festival in Vienna, under the following motto: "Friendship To Us Is Dearer Than Anything, Friendship--A Banner of Youth...."

In the early morning on 5 July the world was circled by the words of a song, which became a favorite of the young people during the Moscow festival:

Friendship to us is dearer than anything,
Friendship--a banner of youth.

Many times throughout the day the call letters of the young people's international radio exchange sounded over Moscow radio stations. It included the participation of the international preparatory committees for the 7th World Wide Festival, from England, France, Italy, and Australia, the committee of youth organizations of the USSR, and the young people's radio editorial offices from socialist countries. Thirteen countries of the world took part in the radio greeting to the young fighters for peace.

During the months preceding the 7th World Youth Festival in Vienna, the subject matter for broadcasts on the life of young people abroad became more varied. There was a weekly program

presented by the Soviet preparatory festival committee. During the festival itself there were daily reports from Vienna broadcast by special correspondents of All-Union radio.

The editorial office monthly receives up to 1,500 letters. Some of its broadcasts bring about a particularly animated response. The program entitled "Along the Path of Ancient Mysteries," for instance, received over 1,300 letters, the radio sketch "Lost Happiness" got a response amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 letters.

Radio Broadcasts for Moscow.

The Soviet capital is covered with a dense network of radio diffusion installations. The apartments of the inhabitants of Moscow contain one million two hundred thousand radio reception points, as well as millions of radio receivers and television sets. The parks of culture and rest are wired for radio; so are the stadiums and sports squares, palaces of culture and clubs.

The Moscow city radio diffusion network operates daily from 0600 to 2400 with a break between 1500 and 1600, and on Saturdays and Sundays it is heard without intermissions.

The city broadcast program enjoys particularly extensive popularity among the inhabitants of the city. The average daily length of that program is four hours.

There are daily broadcasts of "Moscow News" which contain daily operational issues which include: information, correspondence, sketches, reports, description of some of the important events of the day, news in the cultural life of the capital and items on the work of public organizations; as well as appearances by industrial production, construction and public transportation leaders, as well as by party, soviet, trade union, komsomol and economic leaders; those programs also include interviews with scientists, veterans and heroes of labor, with leading party and soviet workers. The course of the socialist competition among the workers at enterprises and plants for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan also receives attention. The programs include features such as the ones entitled "People of Communist Labor," "A Calendar of Labor Glory," "Well Known People of Our Capital," "News about Science and Culture in Moscow," "The Sports Page" and others.

Broadcasts dealing in political themes talk about the organizational and political work by party organizations, about the activities of the local Soviet, the trade union and komsomol organizations.

There is a cycle of programs under the combined title of "Prompted by Life," which presents very important problems dealing with the Seven Year Plan as well as problems pertaining to technical progress. The more pressing problems of the Seven Year Plan and the technical rearmament of industry are discussed

by workers from the scientific research institutes, engineers and workers from enterprises.

The cycle of programs entitled "The People of Our City" acquaints the Moskovites through correspondence, sketches and impressions with some of the best people of the capital: workers, builders, engineers, scientists, doctors and workers from other professions, it reveals the high moral qualities of the Soviet people.

The daily life and work, the glorious deeds and thoughts of the Moscow workers, engineers and technicians are regular subjects for broadcasts which are called "For the Industrial Workers of Moscow."

Each Friday at 1945 the announcer says: "Moscow calling! Listen to the program "For the Moscow Builders." Those programs tell about the progressive methods of building in Moscow, about the innovations in building techniques; sketches and reports acquaint the Moskovites with the best people at building projects located in Moscow.

The extensive and tumultuous activity of the Moskovites is described to the radio listeners through a radio magazine entitled "In Our Capital." It includes reports dealing with the most important events in the life of Moscow for that week.

The magazine frequently broadcasts new songs and musical works by Moscow poet-minstrels and composers. Visitors to the capital are also heard.

The city radio broadcast service also presents "Commentaries on City Themes" and reports such as "With a Microphone Through the Rayons of the Capital."

There is a cycle of programs for the young people which sheds light on problems of communist education of the young men and women; it also tells about the glorious labor deeds by young workers, about their studies, cultural rest and daily life.

There is a regularly scheduled program called "For Moskovites About Moscow," programs which familiarize the radio listeners with the past and the present of Moscow, with the historical-revolutionary spots located within the city, with the richness of the cultural life of Moscow and so on.

The theatrical life of Moscow, the new plays and motion picture films are described in a radio magazine called "The Theatrical Moscow" and "On the Screens of the Capital."

Radio Broadcasts for the Moskovskaya Oblast.

The editorial office on radio broadcasts for the Moskovskaya oblast with the All-Union Radio was established in December of 1957. The inhabitants of the capital oblast, naturally listen to all the programs transmitted by central broadcasting. The editorial office organizes broadcasts for the agricultural

workers and construction and industrial workers, for the young people of the oblast; it also organizes a presentation of oblast news, surveys of the oblast newspapers and weekly 30 minute Sunday programs entitled "On Moscow Soil" and "Evenings Under Moscow."

A presentation entitled "Follow Their Example" gives sketches and essays about production leaders from Podmoskov'ye.

Production innovators, kolkhoz members, scientists, and cultural figures all appear before the microphone. During 1950 some 700 persons were heard. Twice each month the editorial office broadcasts "News in Industry and Building."

The broadcasts designed for agricultural workers have a program called "The Satirical Page."

Some of the most popular oblast programs are the following: "On Moscow Soil" and "Evenings Under Moscow." The former program talks about the historical monuments located below Moscow, about the nature, the new populated points and about the people of the Moscow oblast.

"Evenings Under Moscow" are devoted to the cultural life of the oblast, to the work conducted by clubs, Palaces of Culture, to the examples set by amateur artistic performers and groups.

Literary-Dramatic Broadcasting.

Soviet radio propagandizes the best works yielded by the multi-national literature of the USSR, the creativity of writers from countries of the people's democracies, classical literature, and works by progressive writers from capitalist countries.

The decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU collected in a party document under the title of "For a Close Contact Between Literature and Art With the Life of the People," speeches delivered by N.S. Khrushchev, as well as all of his subsequent speeches at the 3d All-Union Congress of the Writers of the USSR and those heard at a meeting at the Veshenskoy village, where N.S. Khrushchev was a guest of M.A. Sholokhov, all went to form a basis for the work of the editorial office on literary-dramatic broadcasts.

All-Union radio popularizes some of the more vivid and significant achievements of domestic and foreign landscaping, sculpture, cinematography and creates new radio presentations and literary compositions; it also records interesting theatrical performances.

Well known writers and poets appear before the microphone: K. Fedin, L. Leonov, N. Tikhonov, A. Surkov, F. Panferov, L. Sobolev, A. Karavayeva, N. Aseyev, V. Kochetov, P. Voron'ko, B. Polevoy, M. Svetlov, G. Markov, A. Bezymenskiy, G. Emin, V. Poloratskiy, S. Sartakov and many others.

The editorial office on literary-dramatic broadcasts by

means of artistic programs strives to be of help in a successful realization of the decisions made by the 21st Congress CPSU with regard to the communist education of the workers. Among the measures which are of great significance in this matter, is the creation of the Radio University of Literature and Art--something that is quite unusual for many millions of people.

The Radio University was placed on the air with an introductory lecture on 6 September 1959. The University's program covers a two year period.

Three lecture cycles are presented: "Soviet Literature and Art," "Russian Classical Literature and Art of the 14th Century and the Beginning of the 20th Century," and "Foreign Literature and Art." In addition to that the university program includes eight introductory lectures on problems dealing with Marxist-Leninist esthetics.

Radio listeners interested in a more thorough acquaintance with the creativity of writers, composers and artists may listen to supplementary programs.

The program of literary broadcasting initiated the following transmissions: "Writers on Communist Labor," "At the Building Projects of the Seven Year Plan" and "Heroes of Our Time."

During the past year the radio listeners became acquainted with works by: M. Sholokhov, Podnyataya Tselina (The Plowed Virgin Land) and Oni Srazhalis' Za Rodinu (They Fought for the Homeland); K. Fedin, "The Campfire"; V. Kochetov, Brat'ya Yershovy (Brothers Yershov); A. Koptayeva, Derzaniye (Daring); V. Oheretin, Salamandra (Salamander); A. Tvardovskiy, Za Dal'yu--Dal' (Beyond the Distance--Distance); F. Panferova, Razdum'ye (Deliberation); and K. Simonov, Zhivyye i Mertvyye (The Dead and the Living) (in their entirety of several chapters).

Large literary presentations are devoted to the creativity of poets A. Blok, V. Bryusov, V. Mayakovskiy, S. Yesenin, D. Bednyy, N. Aseyev, V. Lugovskiy, N. Tikhonov, E. Bagritskiy, V. Kazin and others.

The radio listeners show extensive interest in radio presentations such as "The Pedagogical Poem" (based on a work by A. Makarenko), "My Generation" (based on a work by B. Gorbatoval), "Vikhroy's Fields" (after a novel by L. Leonov, Russkiy Les (Russian Forest), "Beyond the Distance--Distance" by A. Tvardovskiy, "Overtaking the Wind" (based on a novel by a Ukrainian writer P. Kudiyevskiy) and others.

A place of considerable importance in literary broadcasting is occupied by programs devoted to the creativity of the writers who are members of the various people of the USSR. During 1958 works by such well known writers as Berda, Kerbabayev, Samed, Vurgun, Sadriddin Ayni, Mirzo, and Tursun-zade were read over the air by masters of the artistic word.

The literature of Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia,

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Dagestan, Karelia, Komi, Kalmykin and of other republics is heard more and more extensively in radio programs presented by central broadcasting.

Letters from radio listeners verify the great interest shown in the works of authors of the fraternal literatures. Over 300 letters were received after the performance of a radio play entitled "Among Good People" which was based on a story by Ivan Franko. Many letters have been received in connection with a radio presentation based on a poem by Rasula Gamzatova entitled "Goryanka."

Radio listeners frequently request repeat broadcasts of Musa Dzhaliil's poetry, as well as the "Unmailed Letters"--by Kutuy, and of lyrical poetry composed by poets from the fraternal Soviet republics.

Radio listeners are concerned about the demeanor of our contemporaries, their work, culture, daily life and thoughts. To show contemporary man means to respond to events which form the life of our people. The largest new building projects, the achievements of the crash workers and brigades of communist labor, the life of the workers, agricultural toilers, the outstanding discoveries and achievements made by Soviet scientists, the constant rise in the living standard of the workers--all this is described on the radio through literary sketches, and articles by writers. A. Perventsov's vivid performance in a presentation entitled "In the Name of Man" was heard on the air. Writer S. Krutilin in his sketch entitled "In a Don Settlement" told about how the Don kolkhozes, after becoming the owners of agricultural machinery started to operate their economies.

The sketch called "The Wonderful Gift of the Kubanskaya Land" told the radio listeners that the expanses of steppe there are not only the granary of the country, but will soon also become a generous base for synthetic chemistry.

The reports, presentations and appearances on the air made by journalists and writers, and the artistic sketches all talk about the Seven Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the country, about the future of the Soviet school and the education of the growing generation which included the participation of writers B. Polevoy, A. Surkov, V. Poltoratskiy, S. Smirnov, B. Galin, Ye. Ryabshikov, G. Markov, A. Sofronov, V. Zakharchenko, and V. Urin.

Literary-dramatic broadcasting strives to show the past of our country in convincing artistic images, as well as the patriotism of the Russian man, his high moral qualities and talent. Broadcasts dwelling on classical Russian literature serve as a means of political moral and esthetic education of the Soviet people and especially of the younger people.

Talks, lectures and articles are devoted to the creativity

of some of the greatest Russian writers. In 1959, for instance, a series of talks about the creative work of Pushkin, Nekrasov, Turgenev, Zhukovskiy, Korolenko, Ogarev, Gertsen, Belinskiy, Chernyshevskiy, Pomyalovskiy and Pisarev were heard over the radio.

A radio presentation based on Turgenev's novel entitled Veshniye Vody (Vernal Floods) brought numerous comments. A literary radio-composition under the title of "Gertsen's Youth" (based on Bylanu i Dumam, 'The Past and the Thoughts') was very successful with the listening audience.

Literary-dramatic broadcasting strives to acquaint the listeners with events taking place in the literary world abroad. Radio broadcasts told about the creativity and the extensive public life of writers--winners of the International Lenin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples," Maria Rosa Oliver (Brazil), Artur Lundquist (Sweden), Arnold Tsveyg (GDR) and others.

In 1958, as commonly known, writers from Asian and African countries met for the first time at Tashkent.

In connection with that the radio acquainted Soviet listeners with the creativity of some of the outstanding literary representatives from those countries. Two of the oldest living writers were mentioned--Taufik Al¹-Khakim and Makhmud (Egypt), as well as the leading writers from present day China--Lao She, Chou Li-po, Chai Shu-li, poet Yen Ch'eng, a classical writer of Philippine literature and a national hero Jose Risal, the greatest writer of the Mongolian People's republic Ts. Damdinsuren, Korean poet Kim So Vol and many others. A long broadcast was devoted to the creativity of a world literary figure, the great writer from India--Rabindranata Tagor.

Broadcasts devoted to works of modern literature of the socialist countries are very popular among the radio listeners. A radio presentation based on a novel by Bulgarian writer I. Petrov, entitled "Nonkin's Love" brought many letters in which the listeners with animation discussed the problems raised by the Bulgarian writer.

The pathos accompanying the consolidation of the new life permeates the works of other literary workers from the people's democracies, which were presented on the air: a novel by the Bulgarian writer L. Aleksandrova--"There is Only One Happiness," a story by the Albanian writer D. Shaplo--"The Departure," as well as works by Czechoslovak, Rumanian, German Vietnamese, Korean and Mongolian writers.

An important subject of the literary creations in the socialist countries are the struggle for peace, friendship with the Soviet Union, the people's heroic past, their struggle for a national and social liberation during the various periods of history. The radio broadcasts include productions which show heroes, fighters for peace, for democracy and for the people's

happiness.

A monthly radio magazine called "The Literary Life of Our Friends," the first presentation of which was heard in May of 1958, contains talks and appearances by writers visiting the Soviet Union; it includes literary material received from the people's democracies. A radio magazine entitled "Literature and Art of China" enjoys a widespread popularity.

The listeners also become acquainted with the creativity of the present day progressive writers from capitalist countries. "A Song in Chains"--that is the title of a radio composition about the struggle of the people in Portuguese colonies against their oppressors. The poetry heard on a program entitled "The Poets of Black Africa" is saturated with anger and hate towards the colonialists. "Freedom for the Homeland!" is a bold statement made to the French colonizers by the literary workers of fighting Algeria.

A literary-musical composition entitled "The Common Song" after a book by the well known Chilean poet Pablo Neruda acquainted the listeners with the history of the Latin American peoples, with their courageous struggle for freedom and national independence.

Stories heard on the air by writers from Thailand, Argentina, Japan, Syria, India and Brazil tell about people of labor who are creating material and spiritual treasures, of their great moral qualities, and fraternal solidarity. "The Black and White Worlds Will Become One World"--that is the title of one of the radio compositions based on the poetry of negro poets from the USA.

In its work the literary-dramatic editorial office is naturally unable to neglect the wealth of world literature. It attempts to select material that is most commensurate with our present day life, as well as works of world literature that are not very familiar to the radio listeners, such as, for example, a poem by a Chinese poetess of the Second Century of our era, Tsai Yang--"Mournful Lines," which is filled with a hate for war. A big impression was made on the listeners by a composition based on a book by a classical writer of Czech literature--A. Irasek, entitled "Old Czech Legends," as well as by stories of Bulgarian writers Yelina-Pelina and I. Iovkova, and by the poetry of a Brazilian writer Kastru Alves.

Some of the outstanding authors from foreign countries are invited to appear before the microphone and to participate in "round table discussions." During 1959 the following literary figures were heard on the radio--Mao Tun, Pa Tsing (The People's Republic of China); D. Talov (Bulgaria); E. Burian, I. Bart, Zdz. Prugarz (Czechoslovakia); S. Dobrowolski (Poland); S. Spasse, D. Shuberich, Ch. Chomora (Albania); K.R. Dode (Argentina); Olivieri (Colombia); as well as literary workers from

India, Africa, Burma and from many other countries on all continents of the world.

Great popularity with the radio listeners is enjoyed by a program called "Theater by the Microphone." Original radio plays based on dramatic works are produced, studio and rebroadcast presentations of performances of plays by dramatic theaters are heard, and monographic and thematic programs are broadcast.

Radio aspires to represent the theatrical life of the USSR in the most thorough and comprehensive way possible. Many of the recorded plays belong to peripheral theaters. They include: "In the Name of the Generation"--Stalinskiy Theater (Kuzbass), "Virineya" and "Aleksey Kol'tsov"--Voronezhskiy Theater, "The Hearts Must Glow"--Smolenskiy Theater, "In Old Moscow"--Omskiy Theater, "The Heroic New People"--Kaluzhskiy Theater, "The Precipice"--Gor'kovskiy Theater, "The Heirs"--Alma Ata Russian Theater, "Happy Times"--Astrakhanskiy Theater, and "The Fiery Bridge"--Stalinabadskiy Theater imeni Mayakovskogo.

The radio listeners become acquainted with the creativity of other theaters. Therefore the following programs are heard: "Blagoveshchenskiy Theater is 75 Years Old," "Theaters of the BSSR," "The Theaters of Estonia," "The Theaters of the Kazakh SSR," "The Gruzinskiy Theater imeni Mardzhanishvili," "The Ryasanskiy Theater Serves the Kolkhoz Workers."

Plays performed at capital theaters account for a good share of the programs presented by literary-dramatic broadcasting; such plays are heard with great pleasure by millions of Soviet people. They expressed their praise for such radio plays as "The Golden Carriage" by L. Leonov (MKhAT imeni Gor'kogo), "The Boundless Expanses" by N. Vinta (Theater imeni Mosskoveta), "The People Whom I Have Seen" by S. Smirnova (The Central Theater of the Soviet Army), "An Hour Before Dawn" by A. Galich and the "Far Road" by A. Arbuzova (Theater imeni Mayakovskogo).

The broadcast of a play by the Malyi Theater called "The Power of Darkness" by L. Tolstoy was most successful. That production included a very inspired and masterful portrayal of the old peasant Akim by the people's artist of the USSR I. Il'yinskiy.

A radio play "The First Cavalry" based on a dramatic poem by Vs. Vishnevskiy should be pointed out as being among the most original ones.

Monographic broadcasts of the program "Theater by Microphone" (including 16 premier radio performances) in 1959 were devoted to the creativity of outstanding Soviet theatrical personalities--A. Luncharskiy, K. Stanislavskiy, A. Afinogenov, B. Romashov and A. Buchma. The listeners became acquainted with creative portraits done by artists O. Knipper-Chekhova, A. Gribova, N. Yakushenko (Kazan'), G. Yura (Kiev), T. Belova (Yaroslavl'), N. Petrova (Moscow), V. Aksenova and others.

The monthly radio magazine entitle "Theater and Drama" acquaints its listeners with some of the most significant events of the theatrical world--new dramatic works by Soviet authors, the production of new plays, tours by foreign theatrical companies through the USSR and tours by Soviet theaters abroad.

The following plays were recorded and are being broadcast on the air: "The Third Pathetic"--N. Pogodin, "Brothers Yershov"--V. Kochetov, "A Battle En Route"--G. Nikolayev, "The Route"--I. Dvoretzkiy, "High Tension"--I. Kupryanova, "The Boat is Called 'Orlenok'"--A. Galich, "A Man in Retirement"--A. Sofranova and others.

Soviet kolkhoz reality is brought to the listeners by radio plays "Golden Hops" (a play by O. Pozdneva) and "The Golden Akmoia" (a one act play by A. Kulik). The heroic struggle for Soviet power in Siberia during the years of the civil war is shown in a radio play called "Out of the Darkness" based on a play by a Voronezh school teacher I. Kiseleva.

Literary-dramatic broadcasting introduces the radio listeners to the work being done by writers and masters of cinematography from many countries. Various types of programs are used for that purpose, especially the report form. Reports are given telling about art exhibits, about the arrival of well known foreign artists in the USSR, about the release and production of new motion picture films, and about film festivals. "Art News" may be heard regularly.

The radio broadcasts are directed at the broadest possible circles of listeners, in connection with which radio workers aspire to make the programs as popular as possible, avoiding specialized presentations of interest to small groups, and giving preference instead to lively talks, sketches, notes and reports. Works of the expressive art are discussed in such a manner as to allow the listener to imagine the subject, the content of the painting or of the piece of sculpture, to become acquainted with the history of its creation, its artistic merits, to discover the goals that were set by the artist who created the work. The masters of art who appear before the microphone share their views on art with the listeners, tell about their work, and about events taking place in artistic life both at home and abroad.

There is a monthly magazine called "You Wished to Know About That." That program consists of answers to questions sent in by listeners interested in various forms of expressive art. The radio magazine includes the participation of writers, art specialists, artists, and journalists. Well known literary and artistic personalities are heard on that program: Chukovskiy, Kibal'nikov, Konenkov, S. Gerasimov, Sar'yan, Vuchetich, Ioganson, Kibrik, Azgur and Reshetnikov.

Another monthly radio magazine has been added since the end of 1958--"Art." It tells about some of the more interesting

events in the artistic life of the country in a brief, popular and entertaining manner. Radio acquaints its listeners with young artists, it invites Soviet painters, sculptors as well as foreign visitors to appear on the air. Well known masters of arts from foreign countries have made appearances on the radio. The magazine includes a feature entitled "Did You Know?" It consists of questions asked of the radio listeners. The editorial office receives many interesting replies, the best answers are read on the air during one of the subsequent broadcasts of that program.

Special programs and occasionally entire cycles of programs are devoted to some of the big exhibitions, such as the All-Union exhibit of the works of Soviet artists, or the exhibit of paintings by military artists. One such cycle of programs was dedicated to the International Exhibit of Art by the Socialist Countries.

Programs are prepared based on various facts from the lives and creativity of various artists, their sayings, notes, letters, the opinions of him by other artists. Radio programs are created on the basis of literary works as well. Among such programs we may name: a composition based on a novel of the same name by K. Paustovskiy "Orest Kiprenskiy," a broadcast based on materials contained in a book by I. Ye. Repin called Dalekoye-Blizkoye (Remote--Close) and a radio presentation based on a novel by V. Shkolovskiy Khudozhnik Fedotov (Artist Fedotov).

The listeners are also familiar with a cycle of programs entitled "Art and Life." It told about the artists of the Dulevskiy china factory, about the workmen from Gus'-Khrustal'nyy factory and about other things. Considerable response resulted from talks delivered by a Lithuanian artist Brna Rubene about to decorate a room inexpensively and beautifully, what should be used as a guide in choosing a suit or a dress. The same category includes a program called "Museum in the Kolkhoz," which spoke about the rising cultural level of the Soviet village, how the esthetic tastes of the kolkhoz members are formed.

Radio listeners become acquainted on a wide scale with the development of Soviet cinematography--with the preparation and release of the films and with their creators, with the motion picture types and styles, with the creativity of the producers and actors. Well known movie producers appear before the microphone, such as G. Aleksandrov, M. Romm, S. Gerasimov, G. Roshal', and G. Koznitsev, as well as popular actors such as B. Chirikov, N. Rybnikov, T. Makarova, O. Strizhenov and many others.

The radio regularly broadcasts information about new films produced by the motion picture studios of the country.

Musical Radiobroadcasting.

Musical broadcasts in the programs of the All-Union radio account for a majority of the time on the air. Every month Moscow

broadcasts up to two thousand musical programs. Among them are programs devoted to the Party, the Homeland; there are also musical-educational works, symphonies and operas by classical composers and Soviet authors, chamber music, stage plays, folk songs of the USSR, radio novels, and foreign musical novelties.

The great variety of the musical broadcasts, the aspiration for a more comprehensive presentation of musical works to the listeners have brought about the evolution of various forms of broadcasts. In addition to the concerts, organized in the standard manner, mixed broadcasts are also quite common (operatic and symphonic performances), concert-sketches, broadcasts with short commentaries present in a popular format and explaining the content of the musical works and describing the life and creativity of its composers. Central broadcasting also presents musical radio compositions, literary-musical broadcasts where the music alternates with poetry readings.

The programs propagandize the achievements of Soviet musical culture. The radio also presents all the outstanding works by Soviet composers--both in recordings and in live performances before the microphone (from studios and concert halls). Special broadcasts are dedicated exclusively to some of the outstanding Soviet composers: Prokofiev, Myaskovskiy, Glier, Shostakovich, Khachaturian, Kabalevskiy, Shaporin among others.

Many unjustly forgotten works written by Soviet authors are also broadcast. For example the choir compositions by Davidenko, early vocal compositions by Shekhter and Koval', symphonic works by Chemberdzhii and Starokomodskiy, the Fourth Symphony (A Tale About a Komsomol Fighter) by Kniper, some of the rarely performed symphonies by Myaskovskiy (4, 22, 23), works by Gedike, Prokofiev's opera "Semen Kotko," excerpts from operas--"Bella" and "Dikaya Bara" by Aleksandrov....

Musical broadcasts devote special attention to propagandizing the new productions by Soviet composers. Some of the larger works are: Shostakovich's Eleventh Symphony, Shekhter's opera "Pushkin in Exile" (in a new edition), the opera "Dzhalil" by Zhiganov (performed for the first time in the Russian language), the cantata "Glory to the Great October" by Shaverzashvili, and "Partisan Scenes" by Shtogarenko.

The radiobroadcasts almost all the new theatrical opera performances either live or recorded. The Ensemble of Soviet Opera with the All-Union Theatrical Society also presents excerpts from operas which have not yet been seen in the theater stage. Among them--"The Heart of the Taiga" by Knipper, "Sun Over the Steppes" by Shebalin, "Masquerade" by D. Tolstoy.

A series of new compositions were heard in the cycle entitled "The Tribune of Soviet Composers," organized in conjunction with the Composers' Union USSR. Those broadcasts included appearances by T. Khrennikov, A. Shaporin, O. Taktashvili, and

A. Novikov.

The radio also presents symphonic, operatic and chamber music works by the young composers.

The radio also acquaints its listeners with the music of the peoples of the USSR. There are broadcasts of works by composers from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Armenia, Georgia, Latvia, Kazakhstan and other Soviet republics.

There are radio presentations of "Milana by Mayborod," "Young Guard" by Meytus, "The First Symphony" by Revutskiy, the opera "An Old Man from Polyes'ye" by Tikotskiy, a violin concert with Podkovyrov's orchestra, "A Cantata on the Homeland" by Arutyunyaya, "A Heroic Ballad" by Babadzhanyan, an oratorio by Machavariani entitled "A Day of My Homeland", the opera "Abesalom and Eteri" by Paliashvili, a cantata "Bloom Tadzhikistan" by Sayfuddinova, a symphonic poem "My Homeland" by Mukhatov, the opera "Gul'sara" by Glier and Sadykov, ballet music from "Along the Thunder Path" and "Seven Beauties" by Kara-Karayeva, a symphonic poem "Amangel'dy" by Rakhmadiyev, a suite from the ballet "Gold Spinners" by Eugen Kapp and many others. All those broadcasts verify the growth of Soviet musical culture.

Part of the programs are compiled on the basis of recordings which are on file at the record library of the All-Union radio. A large portion of the broadcasts pertaining to the musical life of the country are prepared by local committees on radiobroadcasting and television. For broadcasts from Moscow they prepare radio reviews--"Through the Theaters and Concert Halls," as well as radio compositions, musical novelties and operatic presentations, musical-literary programs, sketches, concerts, long evenings devoted to the musical life of the large cities of the country--Leningrad, Kiev, Khar'kov, L'vov, Minsk, Riga, Tallin and others, concert-sketches about composers, musical theaters, and groups of amateur musical performers.

In order to illustrate the musical life of the RSFSR a monthly radio magazine entitled "The Musical Life of the Russian Federation" was placed on the air. It includes broadcasts of live musical performances from Leningrad, Gor'kiy, Perm', Kuybyshev, Kasan', Voronezh, Makhachkala, Omsk, Ufa, Sytyvkara, Saransk, Petrozavodsk, Vladivostok, Ordzhonikidze and from other cities. On the average there are approximately 100 programs emanating from Moscow, prepared by the local committees on radiobroadcasting and television.

A position of great importance among the programs is occupied by Russian folk songs and songs written by Soviet composers--one of the most popular varieties of national music. The listeners enjoy literary-musical compositions such as "Coeval" and "The Drifting Street" (poetry by R. Rozhdestvenskiy, music by A. Flyarkovskiy), "The Red Fleet in Song" and "The First Cavalry in Songs" (prepared in collaboration with the Red Army

Ensemble of Song and Dance with the Soviet Army), "Path of Memories", "A Sailor's Letter", "May Nights," "Aleksandr Metrosov" as well as radio evening of the Russian song with the participation of I. Yaunzem, V. Bokova, A. Shilova and A. Abramskiy, musical-literary programs entitled "Beautiful Dawns over the Volga," "The Birch Tree," "For Those Who Are in the Fields." Many concerts featuring soloists and musical groups are devoted to songs--choirs performing Russian songs and orchestras composed of the national instruments of the All-Union radio, the State Academic Russian Choir USSR, the Russian National State Orchestra imeni Osipova and Russian Folk Choirs.

There are almost daily radio broadcasts including performances by the most famous singers, instrumentalists and conductors, who enjoy well deserved popularity not only in our own country but far beyond its borders. They are features not only in special concerts but are the main attraction for entire cycles of programs.

There has been a significant increase in the number of radio appearances by artistic young people--winners of various all-union and international competitions for performers, students from the Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Khar'kov, Minsk and other conservatories, from the Musical-Pedagogical Institute imeni Gnesinykh and from the many musical schools of the country. There are systematic presentations entitled "Young Performers" and "Know Each Other, Comrades."

The repertoire of musical broadcasting includes an auspicious place for amateur performers. Programs such as "Road to Mastery," "Wide Horizons," "At the Microphone--the Oldest Members of Amateur Artistic Activities," "They Appeared at the Exhibit," "Amateur Composers" are all regularly heard on the air, as well as concerts from the series "In One of the Moscow Clubs," whose authors are group leaders of participants of amateur performers' groups, and the members of the cast--the entire collective.

Success shown by the amateur artistic activities by the workers was especially vividly demonstrated at the radio festival of the Russian song. Many tens of choirs were heard over the air, as well as orchestras, national instruments, ensembles and soloists--participants of amateur artistic activity, who all showed a high level of artistic master in performing the Russian folk songs, and songs by Soviet composers.

All-Union radio acquaints the listeners with all of the outstanding events taking place in the musical life of the foreign countries. A radio magazine called "Musical Life Abroad," which is heard one a month, talks about new works in foreign music, about composers, outstanding foreign performers, and about artistic youth. Sketches and concerts are devoted to outstanding contemporary composers and musical personalities from foreign countries.

Programs consisting of modern foreign operas and operettas, motion picture music scores, radio novelties, the basis of which consists of musical productions and literary productions, national legends associated with music are all broadcast over the air; reviews of stage performances are also very popular-- "Good Evening," "The Stage Orchestras Are Performing."

The editorial office of musical broadcasting systematically receives tape recordings from socialist countries and from other foreign countries. The radio organizations of Czechoslovakia, Norway, Finland, and Yugoslavia send recordings of their traditional musical festivals ("Spring in Prague," the Sibelius Festival, the Bergen Festival, as well as others). All-Union radio records concerts by foreign performers, who come on tour to our country, so as to broadcast it on the air on one of its programs at a later time. As a rule recordings are made of all concerts of foreign music which include the collectives and soloists of the All-Union radio, Moscow theaters and the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra.

The sessions of the radio club are broadcast regularly-- "Through the Countries of the World." Each such program is devoted to the musical life of a certain country. The club meetings include the participation of the outstanding artists of the Soviet Union who share their impressions gained from trips they took to foreign countries; they talk about the musical life of foreign cities, about composers, performers and new works of music.

A considerable portion of musical broadcasting consists of classical music. Every month it accounts for up to 600 broadcasts. Such programs utilize the best works by Russian composers, and in the course of the year they are heard on the air on several occasions. Beside the long works of music, mixed, thematic and popular concerts devoted to Russian musical classicism, there were cycles of concerts which marked certain anniversaries, such as for example the 125th anniversary since the birth of Borodin, 90 years since the death of Dargomyzhskiy, 120 years since the birth of Mussorgsky. Unpublished compositions of the great Russian composer P.I. Tchaikovsky were heard for the very first time on the radio in 1958--his Symphony "Mi Bemol'-Mazhor" (restored by S. Bogatyrev), excerpts from an unfinished opera "Ondine" (edited by V. Shebalin). The radio listeners also became acquainted with the little known compositions by Russian composers--a piano octet by Balakirev, romances and songs by Glinka and Alyab'yev.

Through the combined efforts of the collectives and soloists of the All-Union radio rarely performed operas by Russian composers were heard on the air--"Son--Competitor" by Bortnyanskiy, "Caucasian Prisoner" by Kyui, and "A Dream on the Volga" by Arenskiy.

The radio programs find room for outstanding works of foreign music--symphonies, operas and concerts, as well as vocal and instrumental chamber music.

In order to propagandize foreign music, and compositions by outstanding representatives of world musical culture, in response to requests from the listeners the following series of programs were organized: "Preludes and Fugues by Bach," "The String Quartets and Piano Sonatas by Beethoven," "Lizst's Rhapsody," "Mozart," "Chopin" and "Grieg" (selected works).

A substantial number of the musical-educational broadcasts are also devoted to works from Russian and foreign classical music.

The radio presents various musical-educational broadcasts--lectures-concerts, sketches, explanations of various musical works, notes, operatic material, and talks given on the series of programs entitled "Did You Know?" and "Musical Readings." There was a positive response from the radio listeners to such programs as radio plays, novelties, and musical stories. Their purpose--in an artistic mood to tell the radio listeners about the basic knowledge in the field of the theory and performance of music, to tell them about the creative path of the composers, and the content of certain works of music. The musical radio play has much in common with theatrical plays and motion picture films. But they are characterized by their own peculiar features, special means of expression and structural principles, production formats that are possible only in radio.

Radio plays are mostly biographical. Their purpose--to recreate the creative image of the composer, to acquaint the listener with his principle works.

The volume of musical novelties is quite considerable. The novelty production does not strive to tell about the entire creative life of a composer. It illustrates only some isolated incidents of his life, or the story about how he happened to write a certain piece of music. The novelty program is usually done by one reader, and only rarely are there any dramatic scenes involved.

During the past several years the following radio plays have been produced: "The International," "March on Komsomoliya," "Pages from Paganini's Life," "Joseph Haydn"; musical radio novelties--"A Tale About a Quiet Symphony" (Myaskovskiy's Fifth Symphony), "Winter Dreams" (Tchaikovskiy's Fifth Symphony), "During Youthful Years" (Skryabin's youth) and others.

Starting with the autumn of 1956 the editorial office on musical-educational programs started producing a radio magazine entitled "Young People's Musical Hour." The idea for that program was suggested by numerous letters from the young people who showed an interest in music. Each program of that series contains stories about composers, about musical styles and formats,

as well as reports on trips through museums, appearances by members of artistic musical groups, methodical advice for beginning musical students. Many subjects for the programs in the series were suggested by the listeners. Considerable interest was caused by a feature which appeared in several of those programs--a discussion between listeners interested in "serious" music and those preferring "light" compositions.

A tradition became established ever since the first issue of that magazine--to give a novelty-riddle devoted to some work of music at the end of each show and at the start of the following show to read some of the more interesting replies over the air. A competition was conducted for the best answer and prizes were awarded--classical music records, as well as records of compositions by Soviet composers and books on music. Some two thousand letters were received.

In November of 1958 a new competition was announced on the theme "What Do You Know About Soviet Music?"; the results of that competition were released in May of 1959. The number of those entering the competition more than doubled by comparison with the last such competition. 70 people were awarded prizes.

Taking into consideration the great interest shown in the radio magazine "Young People's Musical Hour," the radio conducted a listeners' conference: the day of the conference was announced on the air; the editorial office addressed the listeners with a request to advise them their opinion about the radio magazine and to make some suggestions.

The conference of the Moscow listeners of the program "Young People's Musical Hour" took place in the studio of the State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording. The most interesting letters and appearances which were tape recorded were later feature in the radio magazine. After the conference and on the request of the listeners the radio magazine "Musical Hour" was heard twice a month.

A popular series consisting of lectures on the history of Russian music was produced. Those programs include talks about how to understand symphonic music; a specialist conducts museum tours through museums which have material pertaining to musical culture.

Popularity was also won by programs presented by the radio club--"We Love Music." The club was organized by a circle of music lovers--young workers from Moscow enterprises and students from the Moscow University. The radio club was also joined by listeners from other cities. Club meetings resound with favorite musical compositions, after which all those present engage in an exchange of views. From 8-10 programs of "We Love Music" are heard every year.

During the year there was a cycle of programs entitled "Musical Alphabet." Each program of that cycle lasted 15 minutes

and was devoted to a single theme. The format for those broadcasts was changed every year. Starting with the autumn of 1958 "Musical Alphabet" was heard as a series of short dramatizations joined by a single main subject.

Starting with January 1958 there is a four times a month presentation of a program called "Musical Calendar," which briefly acquaints the listeners with some of the interesting dates in the history of music. The dialogue in that program is interspersed with musical selections used to illustrate the subject being discussed.

One of the most important tasks confronting musical broadcasting is the creation of pleasant and cultural means of relaxation for the radio listeners, and All-Union radio strives to resolve that task as comprehensive as possible.

Each month there are some 500 programs consisting of works from the mass entertainment media (stage, operetta, song). The program formats for popular music are quite varied. The programs may consist of concerts of popular songs by Soviet composers, musicals or poetry devoted to some single theme, poetry readings by the poets themselves as well as performances by composers-singers and finally, large productions with specially prepared scripts and music. Such radio concerts may contain a scene from a play performed by the Sverdlovsk Theater of Musical Comedy and lyrical songs by Soviet composers, the Moldavian singer Levitskaya and the very popular Arkadiy Raykin and Georg Ots. Radio listeners like songs and music from Soviet motion picture films and they are frequently heard over the radio.

The radio introduces its listeners to new musical comedies by Soviet composers and to operettas by foreign composers. "Evenings of Relaxation" is a series enjoying widespread popularity; its programs consist of light classical music by Russian and foreign composers, and of popular folk and stage music. Each program is followed by an interesting session of readings from lyrical and humorous poetry.

In order to keep the listeners informed about some of the most interesting musical broadcasts a 15 minute program called "The Musical Billboard" was placed on the air. It is heard on Saturdays and tells the listeners about the program of musical broadcasts for the following week. That program has a musical background.

The editorial office on music with the All-Union radio receives many letters from its listeners: during 1958 there were considerably more than 200,000 letters. Letters are received from all corners of the country; they cover a great variety of subjects. Most of them, however, are requests, which are used in preparing the programs. There are approximately 35 "Requested Concerts" a month. Such concerts are usually prepared not just by the correspondence department but by the other editorial offices as well.

Musical broadcasting receives numerous letters from workers with their analysis of the program material and with interesting suggestions and remarks.

The abundance of requests and suggestions contained in letters allowed the editorial office on musical programming of the All-Union radio to present a program entitled "The Radio Listener's Musical Day" on 22 February 1959. The entire musical program for that day was requested by the listeners. The call sent out by All-Union radio encouraging participation in the "Musical Day" received over 15,000 replies.

A "Day of Music of the Peoples of the USSR" was conducted on 19 April following the example set by the "Musical Day for Radio Listeners." Fully planned in accordance with the wishes expressed by listeners it was a vivid and interesting program which brought many favorable comments.

All-Union radio has its own musical groups: the Bol'shoy Symphony Orchestra--its musical director and conductor is Professor A. Gauk, People's Artist of the RSFSR; the Operatic Symphony Orchestra--musical director and conductor is A. M. Kovalev, an honored artist of the republic and an outstanding artistic personality; the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra--Yu. Silant'yev is its musical director and conductor; the Bol'shoy Choir--Professor K. Ptitsa, an honored artist of the RSFSR, is the musical director; the Operatic Choir--musical director K. Lebedev; the Song Ensemble--musical director A. Andrusenko; the Russian Folksong Choir--musical director N. Kutuzov; Orchestra of National Instruments--musical director V. Fedeyev.

All-Union radio also has a vocal group which includes honored artists of the republic Bunchikov, Nechayev, Yakovenko, Sakharova, Zakharov and Abramov. The musical director is Yu. Yunitskiy, an honored artist of the RSFSR. A group of concert performers is headed by N. Val'ter, an honored artist of the RSFSR.

Radio Broadcasts for Children and Young People.

The sound of a pioneer bugle call is heard on the air every morning. It announces the beginning of a regular issue of the radio newspaper called "Pioneer's Vigilance." The daily program includes eight to nine programs for children and young people.

Over 2,500 programs are broadcast over the Moscow stations for children of various ages.

Radio's acquaintance with its young listeners starts even before the young boy or girl reaches school age. Radio, in a simple and understandable form explains to the child that the world surrounding him or her is wide, majestic and beautiful. Radio provides the children of the pre-school age with elementary information about many phenomena and events; it acquaints them with the best works of art and literature within their grasp.

A large share of the radio programs, designed for children and young people, consist of broadcasts for school children. Such broadcasts are prepared in coordination with school educational and training programs. Radio aspires to expand the children's knowledge, which they acquire at school, to develop in them a love for books and the theater.

Radio helps to train the growing generation in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism as well as in a spirit of friendship among the peoples.

After the publication of N.S. Khrushchev's note "On the Consolidation of the Ties Between School and Life and About the Further Development of the Public Education System" a cycle of programs entitled "School and Life" was broadcast for the older school children. During the national discussion of the thesis of the Central Committee CPSU and of the Council of Ministers USSR, teachers, pioneer leaders and school children appeared before the microphone with discussions on the reorganization of the school. Programs explaining the essence of that reorganization to the young listeners were also prepared; they pointed out the significance of labor in man's life and in the life of our society.

Radio is conducive to a widespread dissemination of interesting experience in labor education, which helps to introduce the students to productive labor, experience acquired at schools of many oblasts, krais and republics.

Stavropol'skiy kray is the home of the student production brigades. Several sketches, radio notes and reports were prepared about the first student production brigades. A radio production based on a novel by A. Turenskaya called Devyataya (The Ninth) was prepared telling about the life and the deeds of the ninth student brigade.

Educational-production animal husbandry farms were first organized in the schools of the Ryazanskaya oblast. One of the radio programs talked about the students from the Shilovskaya school in great detail. Biology lessons at that school were moved to the farm. The senior students study with experience milkmaids. After the theoretical classes they undergo practical training in livestock handling. All that was described in the program.

A person's outlook forms during his younger years, as well as his character and his vocation is determined. Radio programs for the senior students now devote more time to material which is helpful to the young men and women to find their place in society. Every week there are programs entitled "Let Us Talk About Professions."

Radio programs for young people talk about the Communist Party as the directing and guiding force of the Soviet society, about the realization of the grandiose program of building communism and about the Seven Year Plan....

There is a new hero in children's radio programs--Uncle Fedya. "Uncle Fedya's Stories About the Seven Year Plan"--that is the title of a series for the younger school children. Uncle Fedya is a locksmith; he is as old as this century. He has a grandson--a pioneer. The grandfather frequently tells the boy about how hard life was for the workers and peasants during the tsarist times and how much has been done by the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the people. The significance of the Seven Year Plan is explained on a basis of vivid examples and facts.

Recently there appeared a new interesting form of a geographic radio game called "Crew of the Colored Route Marker."

That program is dedicated to those who dream of new discoveries, explorations, bold transformations of nature, romanticist-travellers, and those who like voyages to distant places. The name for that program is easily explained by the song which always opens the show:

"It is not true, friends, that today in the world
There are no longer any paths unexplored!
There are many of them still on our planet,
Without considering the other planets.
We want to leave on our voyages as soon as possible.
We have long been members of crews
On the ships we dream about.
It is not in vain that the colored route markers
Stretch across our school maps and
It matters not that our ships have not yet
Been built."

Each program describes its heroes' voyages to different corners of the world. The most important task for that program is to acquaint the students with the geography of our Homeland.

The editorial office strives to get as many school children as possible to participate in that radio game. The kids who send in interesting replies to questions asked by the editorial office, or copies of their travel diaries, are accepted as members of the "Crew of the Colored Route Markers." The best members receive certificates.

The older school children are offered a series revealing the significance of the decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU, and figures on the Seven Year Plan.

The school children listened with interest to a radio program called "The Electric Map of Our Homeland." "The Electric Map"--says its builder, resembles the sky and a starry night. In a language of colored lights that map tells about how the people of the Soviet country are mastering the boundless power of electricity and make that power work for the entire Homeland.

A program called "Your Routes, Romantic," designed for school children completing secondary school, told about the future

of Siberia, about how Soviet youth can apply its energies in that wonderful region.

Broadcasts for children include short talks under general titles, such as "The Figures Talk"--about the development of our ferrous metallurgy machine building, about an increase in the productivity of labor, about the automation of production and so on, during the period from 1959-1965.

Many broadcasts are devoted to the revolutionary traditions of the working class, to the heroes of the civil and the Great Patriotic wars, to the best sons of the Communist Party whose lives serve as an example to the young generation. Among the programs for the older school children there is a regular series called "Follow the Example Set by the Communists." It combines sketches, radio plays and stories about books where the principal hero is the communist.

"A Word to the Young Generation"--that is the title for a series of programs consisting of the appearances by old bolsheviks.

Broadcasts for the graduates from secondary schools won widespread recognition among the listeners. A radio composition entitled "The Train Has Departed for the Future" was heard for the first time on 22 June 1958. That program contained a discussion about ways and means which must be selected by all who enter into independent life.

It became an annual tradition to prepare special programs for the graduates as well as programs devoted to the start of a new school year. A radio evening entitled "A Happy New School Year--Children!" was heard on 31 August 1959.

V. Gaganov, a Hero of Socialist Labor, Academician S. Sobolev, Dramatist V. Rozov, a literary critic S. Bondi as well as teachers and artists all appeared in front of the microphone.

A radio newspaper called "Pioneer's Vigilance" became very popular among the children. Its listeners--boys and girls who are members of the Children's Communist Organization of Young Pioneers imeni V.I. Lenina. There are from 280 to 290 presentations of "Pioneer's Vigilance" during the course of a year.

In the morning, before starting out for work, the grown ups listen to "The Latest News" and the children before leaving for school listen to their radio newspaper, find out about news and events taking place at home and abroad as well as about news pertaining to pioneer and school life.

A feature of the radio newspaper "In My Beloved Country" contains short sketches, stories and correspondence to acquaint the young radio listeners with the life of our country, with the achievements made by the Soviet people; leading workers and toilers of the fields, scientists, engineers and agronomers appear in that feature.

Our young listeners are a generation which will have to live and work in a communist society. The radio newspaper

"Pioneer's Vigilance," after the 21st Congress CPSU, began conducting a series of talks dealing with the spiritual qualities of the man of the future and about how those qualities must be developed from childhood by every pioneer.

"Pioneer's Vigilance" has young correspondent posts. They consist of groups of young correspondents who report about anything of interest pertaining to their troop.

The radio newspaper has a regular feature entitled "By the Map of the World." It acquaints the kids with various countries, and with the life of the people living in those countries.

When the announcers on the "Pioneer's Vigilance" introduce a feature called "With Our Friends," the children know that the subject of attention will now be the life of children in the Chinese People's Republic, in Czechoslovakia, Poland or in some other country of the people's democracies.

One day in May kids gathered in radio studios in Paris and in Moscow and talked to each other over the radio describing their life, studies and their leisure. This radio exchange was heard on the air in France and in the Soviet Union at the same time.

A program called "The Radio Club of Interesting Encounters" is on the air for the third consecutive year.

The school children meet different people whose life is something to be used as an example. Such meetings take place in the radio studio and in schools, in plants, in Pioneer Homes, factory clubs and through tape recordings are heard by many thousands of young listeners. Throughout the year there are from seven to eight broadcasts of "The Radio Club of Interesting Encounters."

One of the most interesting meetings to be broadcast over the air was the meeting between young radio listeners with heroes of children's books. During days of the spring recess in 1959 the traditional "Children's Books Week" was conducted for the 16th time in our country. The editorial office on broadcasts for children and young people on those days conducted "The Radio Week of Children's Books." During the course of the "Radio Week" the editorial board carried on a discussion with the young listeners about books, about the creativity of writers, and in radio plays the kids heard the voices of heroes from books written by A.S. Pushkin, L.N. Tolstoy, M. Gor'kiy and A. Gaydar and those from works by modern writers of books for children.

There was a warm response by the young listeners to a broadcast describing the launching of the artificial satellites of the earth and of the cosmic rockets. There were appearances by scientists who replied to questions posed by the youthful listeners about man's mastery over the cosmos. That was the theme for numerous programs. The children especially enjoyed a program called "Report From the Moon," which was read by our correspondent

at the Moscow planetarium. For the younger school children there was a popular program about the artificial satellites of the earth which was entitled "Moon Cousins."

"Beyond the Pages of Your Textbooks"—the title of a series of programs for school children from various grades. In those programs the radio aspires not only to help the children towards a better understanding of the school curriculum in such subjects as the Russian language, literature, physics, chemistry, geography, but also to awaken in them an interest towards science and technology, to point out that beyond the dry and sometimes laconic textbook pages hide some of the most interesting phenomena which the school children encounter at every step in their daily life.

"Literary Mail" is heard regularly on the radio. Its purpose—to help the senior school children, studying the Russian language and literature. There are approximately 50 broadcasts of the "literary Mail" during the year.

A series of programs entitled "Let Us Talk of Poetry" was started. The school children from various cities meet leading Soviet poets. The purpose of those broadcasts to teach the kids to love and understand poetry.

The record libraries of All-Union radio have many artistic recordings for children of various ages--the so-called "golden fund." That fund includes radio presentations, plays and compositions based on works of classic literature by Soviet and progressive foreign writers. In 1958 some 36 new large works of that type were created in 1958. Among them--the radio presentation entitled "On the Ruins of an Earldom" based on a novel by the same name written by Arkadiy Gaydar; a staging of a chapter from a novel by M. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin Poshekhonskaya Starina (Poshekhonskaya Antiquity); a radio presentation called "A Day On a Landowner's Estate" which illustrates the life and inter-relationships among the landowners and serfs in the pre-reform Russia of the last century; a radio presentation based on a story by I.S. Tyrgenev called "The Clock" and others.

The younger school children and children of the pre-school age heard a program called "An Unusual Story About a Father, a Boy and...a Finger." It was a radio presentation based on a play by Rumanian writer Oktava Panku Yash. The author in a very humorous manner tells about how one of his son's fingers ... ran away. The finger ran away because the boy always sucked his finger and it got tired living in a damp climate. The author supposedly visited at an unusual meeting. A great number of children's fingers had gathered there: fingers covered with ink, unwashed, dirty fingers which are never taken out of the mouth. The writer addresses all the offended fingers with a fervent request to return to their owners and on behalf of all the children promises that henceforth the fingers will have no

reasons whatever to be dissatisfied with their fate.

The older children once again encountered the wonderful story teller--Anderson. The "Golden Fund" acquired one more radio production based on the stories from the series of fairy tales by that writer.

Daily, at ten o'clock in the morning (except Sundays) there are broadcasts for the youngest listeners--children of the pre-school age. The tots show great interest in a radio game called "Take a Guess." In connection with the 150th presentation of that broadcast there was a program called "A Happy Radio Lottery 'Take A Guess.'" Many participants of the lottery won presents--good looking toys.

The radio game "Take a Guess" is not only entertaining; it also has an educational significance, it broadens the children's horizon and develops their thought processes. Every program includes three new riddles. There are riddles about some of the most elementary natural phenomena, about animals and plants, about different things which are encountered by the child, about well liked books and about their heroes.

The editorial office receives many letters from the kids, addressed to "Take a Guess." Every program results in 10-12 thousand letters.

A new program for youngsters entitled "Story-Game" made its appearance. Those programs tell the children about every month of the year, about the natural phenomena, about some of the most important matters which at the present time occupies the adults. Seven short programs about the days of the week were prepared on a basis of a story by a Yugoslavian author Krsmanovich.

In response to that short series of programs thousands of letters were received enclosing drawings and addressed to the boy Ikki--the main hero of the story.

The daily schedule of children's broadcasts includes musical broadcasts presented by the "Children's Musical Club."

There is a series of musical programs entitled "In What Country." The young listeners acquainted themselves with composers, music and songs from Poland, Austria, Norway, Indonesia and Japan.

Considerable interest is caused by musical programs for children, devoted to great composers and performers. One of these big programs called "A Boy With a Violin" acquainted the young listeners with the life and creativity of Paganini.

Programs were initiated as a supplement to musical courses at the schools. Broadcasts entitled "We are Learning to Sing" are interesting not only to the children but to the teachers as well.

Every week the children may hear concerts performed on a program called "Your Songs"--songs which they are studying in

singing classes at school.

In 1959 one of the musical broadcasts for children by All-Union radio--a cantata by composer B. Kobalevskiy based on the words by Ts. Soldar' "Morning of Spring and Peace"--was awarded a prize at the International Festival for Peace and Friendship organized by the International Organization of Radio-broadcasting and Television.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTING

Prior to 1929 broadcasting by Soviet radio in foreign languages was of a sporadic nature. Most frequently they consisted of radio appearances by members of foreign delegations visiting our country, who shared their impressions about their visit. In response to such programs Radio Moscow began to receive letters from abroad requesting a more thorough discussion of the first workers' state in the world.

In October of 1929 the foreign language broadcasting sector was created. That sector organized regular German language radiobroadcasts for foreign radio listeners.

Beginning with 7 November 1929 regular broadcasts in German and French were conducted and by the end of the same year English language broadcasts were started.

In 1930 broadcasts designed for listeners abroad became a daily feature.

In 1933 programs were conducted in eight languages: German, French, English, Hungarian, Spanish, Italian, Swiss and Czech.

In the autumn of 1939 broadcasts in the Finnish language were started, from April 1941--in Serbo-Croatian, from May 1941--in Bulgarian. By December of 1941 the programs were heard in 21 languages for a total of 51 hours 17 minutes a day.

The growth in the power of the USSR in the international scene, its peaceloving foreign policy, its outstanding successes in the development of the socialist economy, of science and culture were conducive to a rapid expansion in the number of its listeners abroad.

At the present time Soviet broadcasts beamed abroad are conducted in some 38 foreign languages.

The foreign radio listeners through these broadcasts are becoming acquainted with the advantages of the socialist state and social structure, with the achievements made by the workers of the USSR in the field of economy, culture, and science; they learn about the moral qualities of the Soviet man--the builder of a communist society. The broadcasts devote considerable attention to the matter of familiarizing the listeners with the grandiose program for the building of communism adopted by the 21st Congress CPSU.

The Seven Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, which received an extensive response throughout the world is explained by different series of programs: "The Seven Year Plan and Man," "The Seven Year Plan in Action," "Towards

New Summits," "At the New Construction Projects of the Seven Year Plan," "This Will Be Done During the Seven Year Plan," "Soviet Republics During the Seven Year Plan," "Figures of the Seven Year Plan," "Seven League Boots Towards Communism," "The Soviet People Are Building Communism," "Our Nearest Future," "We Are Building the Future," "The Great Plan of the Country of the Soviets," "The Seven Year Plan and its Creators" and many others.

A place of great importance among the programs is occupied by the explanation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet government, the efforts directed by the government of the Soviet Union towards lessening international tension and bringing an end to the "cold war," and towards achieving peaceful coexistence among states with different social structures. There is a weekly program called "Peaceful Coexistence, as we Understand It." That series explains the basic positions of N.S. Khrushchev's statute "On Peaceful Coexistence" published in an American magazine called "Foreign Affairs."

There are extensive commentaries in the radio broadcasts, about the suggestions made by the Soviet Union concerning general and complete disarmament, about a cessation of atomic weapon tests; the broadcasts expose the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers and their intrigues in the Near, Middle and Far East and in the dependent and colonial countries; the struggle by peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their independence and freedom are described.

From broadcasts devoted to the socialist countries the listener discovers the truth about the cultural and economic development of those countries, about how the people live, about the consolidation of friendly relations among them and about their struggle for peace.

Soviet radio gave prominent coverage to the visits of government delegations of the USSR to Poland, Hungary, Albania and other fraternal countries, as well as to the visits of foreign delegations to the USSR.

During N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA, which was of great historical significance in the matter of peace among the peoples, Soviet radio kept its listeners thoroughly informed about the meetings which took place between the head of the Soviet government and various representatives of the United States of America, about his visits to the different cities of that country, about the appearance made by Nikita Sergeyevich as a result of which the plain people of the United States found out the truth about the Soviet Union.

In connection with N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA there was a widespread presentation of such programs as "The International Forum." Leading state, political and public figures were invited to appear on such programs, as well as

representatives from foreign business circles. "The International Forum" included the participation of Secretary General of the United Nations Hammarskjold, the former French prime minister Edgar Fore, governor of the state of West Virginia in the USA--Underwood, a leader of the British Labor Party--Gaitskill, a leader of the Japanese Socialist Party--Suzuki, an outstanding public figure from India Rameshvari Nehru and many others.

The forum also included the participation by such noted American leaders as Eleanor Roosevelt, farmer Roswell Garst, the governor of the state of Illinois--Stratton, the governor of the state of Kentucky--Handler, President of the Board of the "Detroit Edison" company--Sisler, the director of the Institute of Public Opinion in the USA--Gallup, the president of Roosevelt University at Chicago--Sparling and other persons.

Extensive attention in the programs broadcast in foreign languages is devoted to the popularization of the scientific achievements made by the USSR. The launching of Soviet artificial earth satellites of the earth are described on a wide scale, as well as the launching of the three cosmic rockets. Some outstanding Soviet scientists and engineers appear before the microphone.

The foreign listener may learn about the technical progress being made by the USSR, about the automation of production, and about what advantages it yields for the workers under a socialist system, by listening to the Moscow radiobroadcasts.

The foreign language broadcasts have recently started new programs which are popular with the listeners. They are: "Everyday Life in the Soviet Country," "A Trip Through the Soviet Country," "Through the Cities of the Soviet Union," "From the Life of a Soviet Village," "Reports on the Life of the Soviet Union," "USSR Through the Eyes of Foreigners," "The Cultural Life of the USSR," "In a World of Science and Technology," "Encounters at a Microphone," "Ask--We Will Answer," "The West and the USSR on the Most Important Events of the Week," in addition to other programs.

Inter-city radiobroadcasts are organized as well as radio exchanges between the various enterprises of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Foreign listeners interested in learning the truth about communism, about Marxism-Leninism may listen to special programs which explain the basis of Marxist-Leninist teachings on socialism and communism, illuminate the role and practical activity of the communist parties in their struggle for peace. Various theoretical questions are answered for the listeners concerning the building of communism in our country and our country's foreign policy.

That cycle of programs includes--"What is Communism," "The

Teachings of Karl Marx," "Lenin and His Teachings," "The Development of Soviet Democracy," "About Some 'Fashionable' Philosophical Systems of the West" and other programs.

Music accounts for a large share of programs for the foreign radio listener. It is frequently possible to hear some remarkable works of Russian classical and folk music. Outstanding Soviet performers who have won world recognition appear over the radio.

Throughout the year the broadcast schedule includes from 600-650 musical programs.

Many programs dealt with the international Tchaikovsky competition, with decades of Georgian, Kirghiz, Kazakh and Uzbek art and with other important events in the musical life of the USSR.

The concerts broadcast during 1958 filled 15,400 musical requests from foreign listeners. Foreign listeners show interest in the broadcasts from Moscow, which acquaints them with the true life of the USSR and of other socialist countries, with international events and with the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace throughout the world.

Letters received by Moscow radio speak of the popularity of its radio programs.

The editorial offices on broadcasting to foreign countries received 99,500 letters during 1959.

Letters are received from workers, peasants, cultural figures, students, school children, housewives and from other people. The letters comment on programs, talk of international events, tell about the situation in their country, and express their feelings towards the Soviet Union.

Radio listener Liu Ch'uan-chih from the Chinese People's Republic reports: "The Chinese peasants like the Soviet broadcasts, especially those describing the industrial and agricultural construction in the USSR, new techniques and progressive methods of labor in agriculture. It becomes a necessity for us to hear your programs from which we always learn a lot of new things."

An Albanian worker Robert Piko writes from the city of Berat: "Your broadcasts are heard with great attention by thousands of people in our city. That is a voice of the fraternal Soviet people. In its progress Moscow radio gives news from all points of the Soviet country; it tells about the life and work of the Soviet people; it describes the achievements made in all areas of knowledge, as well as in industry, agriculture, science, literature and art. It is true that through the broadcasts made by Moscow radio our people learn about the experience gained by the daily work of the great Soviet people."

"When I first started listening to Moscow radio," writes Enrique Alexandro Marchien, from Buenos Aires, "I understood the

greatness of the success attained by Russia in the intellectual, physical and spiritual spheres."

Maria M. Monte (Argentina) in her letter states: "Moscow radio is a voice speaking for friendship and fraternity among all the countries of the world."

Letters from radio listeners stress that the successes already attained by the Soviet Union and those which it will attain as a result of the Fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan serve as an inspiring example for all countries in their struggle for peace, freedom and for socialism.

Axel Wohl, a Norwegian worker states, "Together with the Soviet people we rejoice in the new achievements, the grandiose building which is planned in the Seven Year Plan. We know that it will all be realized. To us, workers, the Soviet Union is a source of strength in the struggle for peace and socialism."

A letter from August Petigan, a French radio listener, states, "The Seven Year Plan is of interest to most of our listeners. The execution of such a grandiose plan is possible only in the USSR due to the planned economic system."

S.G. White wrote from England, "After listening to a program from Moscow I was very much impressed by the new Seven Year Plan. I feel convinced that you will fulfill that plan as well as you fulfilled all of the previous Five Year Plans."

Wesley Johnson reports from the USA, "I heard a program about the new Seven Year Plan of the USSR. I think that it is a very good plan."

Letters from radio listeners are used extensively in the radio programs.

During 1958, for example, the radio programs utilized over 25,000 letters. The broadcast schedule included such short programs as "The Mail Box," "You Ask--We Answer," and "The Radio Listeners' Hour" all of which used letters received from the listeners.

Radio broadcasts from Moscow are conducted in 38 foreign languages. Soviet radio broadcasts programs for its foreign radio listeners in the following foreign languages: English, Arabic, Vietnamese, Dutch, Greek, Danish, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Pashto, German, Indonesian, Spanish, Italian, Persian, Chinese, Albanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, Korean, Mongolian, Burmese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Turkish, Finnish, French, Swedish, Japanese, Tamil, Swahili.

LETTERS FROM RADIO LISTENERS

All-Union radio receives thousands of letters from its radio listeners every morning. The blue, white, gray, and pink envelopes are all addressed to: "Moscow, Radio, Editorial Office of 'The Latest News,'" "Moscow Radio Musical Broadcasting Editorial Office," "Moscow, Radio, Propaganda Editorial Office," "Moscow, Radio, Editorial Office for Children's Programs" and so on.

From year to year the number of letters is growing. In 1945 All-Union radio received 46,477 letters whereas in 1957 it received many more letters--350,973; during 1958--403,000. For the first nine months of 1959 some 292,000 letters were received.

Let us cite some brief data showing the number of letters that were received over a period of ten years (1949-1958):

1949 -- 246,210	1954 -- 303,000
1950 -- 202,796	1955 -- 390,720
1951 -- 194,063	1956 -- 339,762
1952 -- 222,057	1957 -- 350,973
1953 -- 256,625	1958 -- 403,000

The greatest number of letters are received by the editorial offices in charge of musical broadcasting and the office in charge of programs for children and young people.

Letters are received from all of the republics and oblasts of the USSR, from the most remote rayons and populated points.

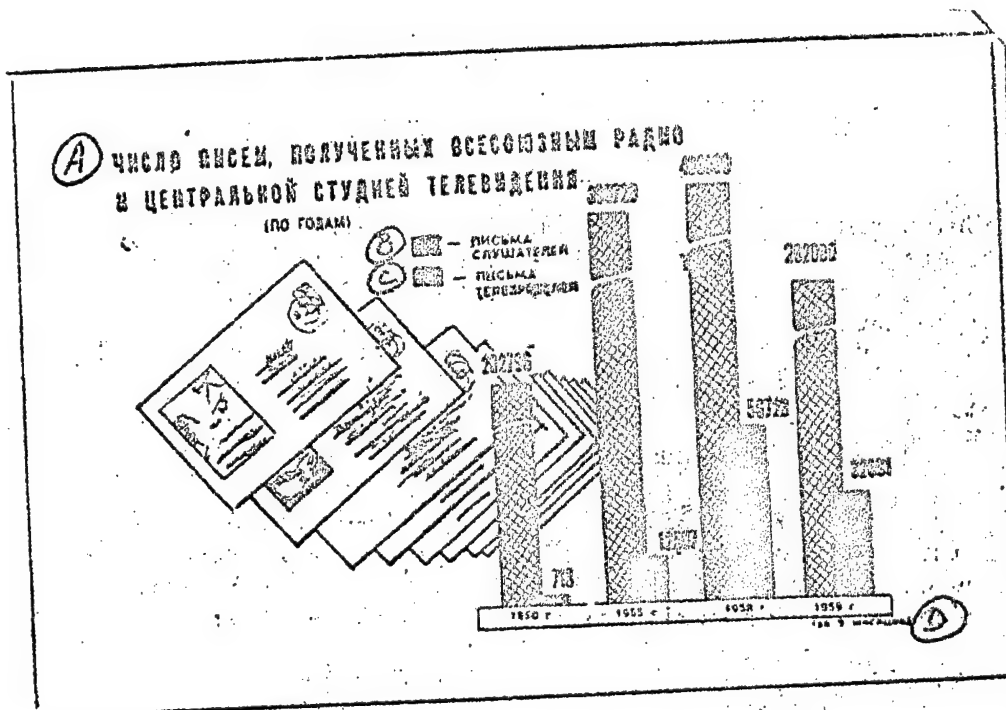
Letters are written by workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, sailors, office workers, students, soldiers of the Soviet Army, pensioners, school children and by very young children just starting school.

The letters reflect the entire varied tumultuous life of our country.

Besides responses to programs and requests many radio listeners send their criticisms about certain programs, friendly advice, greetings and suggestions. Such letters help to perfect program content and format, prompt new themes.

All the editorial offices make extensive use of the letters they receive from listeners. There are now such traditional programs as "We Get Letters," "Replies to Letters Over the Air," and "A Survey of Letters from the Listeners."

The listeners get answers over the radio to a great



Legend: A- Number of Letters Received by All-Union Radio and by the Central Television Studio (by Years); B- Letters from listeners; C- Letters from television viewers; D- Over a nine month period.

variety of questions pertaining to international events, the latest achievements in industry and agriculture, in the field of science and technology, medicine and building. Quite a few consultations are given on agricultural problems, particularly in the field of apiculture, orchard growing as well as in home economics.

All letters are usually answered by experts, scientists, responsible workers from ministries and scientific-research institutes.

As an example it is possible to point out one of the interesting programs presented by the editorial office on propaganda called --"Letter and Answer," which was prepared in the following manner. The editorial office received a letter from a listener describing an inefficient organization of trade at Sverdlovsk. At the request of the editorial office, the Deputy Minister of Trade appeared before the microphone who informed the listeners about the measures which will be taken by the Ministry to improve trade in that city.

That program brought numerous responses consisting of criticism, advice, remarks and suggestions.

Some of those responses were also answered on the air by the Deputy Minister of Trade.

Periodically there are series of programs based on letters from radio listeners. Let us name a few of them: "Fighters Recall the Past" (recollections of some of the participants of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars), "On Health," lectures on apiculture, vegetable growing, orchard growing, advice on home building and many other subjects.

The editorial office on broadcasts for children uses the letters it receives for interesting discussions with its young listeners about happiness, love, friendship, comradeship, about filial obligations, about the heroes of our time, and about the selection of a profession.

One of the productions of the radio magazine for young people included a letter from Nina, who finished the ten year school and couldn't make up her mind about what path to take in life. After finding out about Nina's difficulties many listeners came to her assistance. They wrote Nina giving her their friendly advice and wishes. Here is what Maksimov, a young resident of Leningrad, wrote to Nina: "When I completed my service in the Army I did not know what profession to choose. At first I searched for work in an area of production where it was possible to make a lot of money. But later I decided that the most important thing is to find work one enjoys doing. I now work at a construction project. I feel myself suited to that work and work with great willingness. I advise you, too, Nina, to find work which will give you an opportunity to see the fruits of your labor. That is always pleasant."

The editorial office of "The Latest News" also frequently airs interesting letters and reports it receives from the listeners. After the editorial office addressed its listeners with a request to write in telling about interesting events in their lives, or to write about their friends, about success in their work, about their city, enterprise or kolkhoz, about locations and events associated with the history of the October and about a lot of other things--it received over two thousand letters. Every day for four months those interesting and disturbing letters were read on the air.

The weekly program "With a Microphone Through the Homeland" systematically uses letters from radio listeners.

Radio magazines called "Science and Technology," "Knowledge for Everyone," "Agricultural News," "For Women," "The Happy Companion" and the radio newspapers--"For Culture in Our Everyday Life," "Workers' Newspaper" constantly present letters from the radio listeners, and answer a great variety of questions.

An important means for maintaining contact between radio and the workers is the practice of answering letters by mail. In 1958, 43,089 letters were answered by mail, and during the first half of 1959--40,883 letters were answered in that manner. The letters are answered by editors and non-staff consultants to All-Union radio.

Many letters pertain to the work of local organizations or contain questions about the law or requests for certain data. They are all carefully read and referred to the appropriate party, soviet or other public organization for the conduct of any measures which may be called for and for a reply to the letter writer.

In the majority of cases active measures are undertaken on the basis of letters. Here is an example: a radio listener wrote in saying that there is neither electric power nor radios in the Novo-Islambul' village. His letter was referred to the secretary of the Krivosheinskiy Rayon Committee CPSU of the Tomskaya oblast. Some time later a reply was received. Secretary of the Rayon Committee of the Party reported that the Novo-Islambul' village now had radios and that the construction of an electric power plant has now been started there.

Work with letters--an important feature of Soviet radio-broadcasting, a vivid indication of its democratic nature and appeal.

REPUBLICAN, KRAY AND OBLAST BROADCASTING

Radio in the republics, oblasts and krays illustrates the struggle of the workers for the fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan, it propagandizes Marxist-Leninist ideology, broadcasts local news, organizes programs on the experience acquired by leading production workers, about automation and the full-scale mechanization, about the competition among workers for the successful fulfillment of the resolutions made by the 21st Congress CPSU, and by the June and December Plenums of the Central Committee CPSU.

A place of importance in the programs is occupied by artistic broadcasts.

The overall volume of broadcasting amounts to over 59 broadcast hours a day. It will increase considerably in the course of the Seven Year Plan.

In 1959 FM broadcasting became very well developed in the republics, krays and oblasts.

RSFSR.

In the RSFSR local broadcasting is conducted in many of its oblasts and krays, in 15 autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts, as well as in the Taymyrskiy, Chukotskiy and Khanty-Mansiyskiy national okrugs.

The greatest volume of broadcasting among the cities and oblasts of the RSFSR occurs in Leningrad.

Radiobroadcasting in Leningrad is conducted over radio stations which operate on wavelengths of 375 meters (until 2000), 266.9 meters and 4.48 meters and over the radio diffusion network. In addition to that an experimental ultra short wave transmitter broadcasts on a wavelength of 4.26 meters.

The program presented by Leningrad radiobroadcasting includes all of the basic broadcasts made by central broadcasting and 10 hours 30 minutes (on the average) of local broadcasting, two hours of which are heard daily on the first second and third programs of the All-Union radio, 1 hour 50 minutes is taken up with political programming (including presentations of "The Latest News"), 4 hours 50 minutes (on the average) is devoted to musical productions, 1 hour 45 minutes--literary programs, and 60 minutes are set aside for children's programs.

The political programs consist of political, industrial, and agricultural presentations and programs for young people.

"The Latest News" editorial office broadcasts its programs twice daily.

The editorial office on industrial programming has cycles of programs--"Leaders of the Seven Year Plan," "Scientific and Technical News," and a radio magazine called "Industrial Leningrad," a program for builders and others, it illuminates progressive production experience, describes innovators and rationalizers of Leningrad industry, talks about scientific, and technological news taking place at enterprises and construction projects and at the scientific research institutes of the city.

The editorial office on broadcasts for young people tells about the participation of the young people of Leningrad in the struggle for the Seven Year Plan, about the experience gained by the brigades of communist labor, about the work, studies and the life of young workers, kolkhoz members and students. It also produces a satirical radio magazine entitled "Komsomol Radio Patrol," which vigorously condemns deficiencies, residues of the past which interfere with forward progress.

There are systematic presentations of monthly radio magazines from Leningrad, programs which are relayed throughout the country and have a devoted following among the listeners: "Musical Leningrad," "Literary and Theatrical Leningrad," programs called "Letters From Friends," "From the Literary Mail," "Masters of the Arts of Leningrad at the Microphone" and "Stories About Actors."

The programs transmitted by central broadcasting regularly include musical, literary and children's programs prepared by the workers of Leningrad radio with the participation of artists and musical groups of that city.

Leningrad radio has one of the oldest orchestras of Russian national instruments in Russia, a music hall orchestra, and choir, whose concerts are heard both over Leningrad and over the All-Union radio.

The editorial office of broadcasts for children and young people produces a weekly radio magazine called "The Pioneer Herald," a magazine for junior pioneers called "Small Light," a sports magazine "Become as Tempered as Steel," "News From the Forest" and a satirical magazine for school children called "The Thorn."

All of the autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and national okrugs conduct their broadcasts as a rule, in two languages: their native language and in Russian. In Dagestan they are conducted in six languages: Avar, Lesghian, Darginian, Kumyk, Lak and Russian. In the Mordovian ASSR--programs are presented in Moksha, Erzya and Russian; in the Bashkir Republic--Bashkir, Tatar and Russian; in the Kabardinian Republic--Kabardinian, Balkarian and Russian; in Chechen-Ingush ASSR--in Chechen, Ingush and Russian.

Since June 1958 there are unified programs about labor successes, about the growth of culture and art in the six neighboring autonomous republics--the Tatar, Bashkir, Udmurt, Mordovian, Chuvash, and Marii republics, located between Volga and the Urals. That program is called "Between the Volga and the Urals" and is transmitted by the Kazan' radio station on a wavelength of 1.181 meters

Almost all of the autonomous republics have their own broadcasting stations.

Broadcasting in oblasts and krais of Siberia and the Far East has its own peculiarities, which is first of all explained by the isolated nature of those areas and by the fact that they are located in a time belt other than that which includes Moscow.

Powerful radio stations daily rebroadcast Moscow radio programs for Siberia and the Far East, starting with three o'clock in the morning Moscow time.

Sometimes local radio records reports on important events which are received by radio from Moscow and then broadcasts the recordings through its own stations at a time more convenient for the local population.

In addition to that All-Union radio weekly beams its best shows by air mail to the oblast and kray centers for use in local broadcasting. Over 1,500 such shows are forwarded in that manner during the year.

Local radio widely uses in its own broadcasts the best programs produced by central broadcasting.

In Khabarovsk broadcasting is conducted for 16 hours a day; at Primor'ye--15 hours 30 minutes; at Novosibirsk--10 hours 10 minutes; at Irkutsk--nine hours 30 minutes; at Krasnoyarsk--8 hours; at Magadan and Chita--7 hours; at Omsk--6 hours and at Petropavlovsk--four hours a day.

Original programs based on local color, account for over a fourth of all the broadcast time.

In the Far East the merchant marine fleet is of great significance. The sailors remain for long periods of time far from their Homeland. In connection with that the coast radio conducts a series of programs called "For Those Who Are at Sea."

The Magadanskaya Oblast is one of the most important rayons in the country because of its large deposits of valuable metals. The oblast radio therefore devotes a large share of its programs to the miners. There is a daily radio magazine called "Today at the Mining Enterprises of the Magadanskiy Sovnarkhoz." The radio describes the successes achieved by geologists, builders, fishermen, reindeer farmers and hunters.

Krasnoyarsk radio produces a regular series called "At the New Building Projects of the Kray."

In the taiga on the territory of the Evenki national okrug and in other rayons of the Krasnoyarskiy kray the fur industry is very well developed. Taking that into consideration the kray radio broadcasts monthly programs called "With the Taiga Hunters."

The population of Western Siberia is essentially served by radio station RV-76. It rebroadcasts part of the Moscow produced programs (as much as the four hour difference in time will allow), local programs are conducted from Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Kemerov and Tomsk.

In order to avoid monotonous programming four committees--the Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Kemerovsk and Altay committees partially transferred to zonal broadcasting. They present unified programs over the Novosibirsk radio station. There are monthly radio magazines: "New Construction Projects of Western Siberia," "The Agriculture of Western Siberia" and "The Theatrical-Musical Life of Siberia." There are also news programs covering week long periods of time entitled "Through Western Siberia."

Radiobroadcasting is conducted not only in the Russian language but in languages of the national groups inhabiting Siberia and the Far East (Yakut, Buriat, Chukot, Nenets).

Local broadcasting is conducted not only at the republican, kray and oblast centers, but at over 500 rayons (in collaboration with newspaper editorial offices) and at city centers, as well as at many plants and factories of Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Gor'kiy, Yaroslavl' and other cities.

Factory-plant broadcasts are heard during period of time when the radio diffusion centers are not engaged in rebroadcasting programs from central, republican or oblast radiobroadcasting, as well as during lunch breaks at the enterprises. They are usually very short and last from 10 to 20 minutes. Such broadcasts are made once or twice a week, at some enterprises they are heard daily.

The Ukrainian SSR.

Ukrainian republican radio presents two programs every day. The first program covers a period of nine hours a day and the second program--seven hours. In addition to that republican radio broadcasts programs for Ukrainians living abroad for a period of six hours a day.

The programs are broadcast in two languages--Ukrainian and Russian.

Local programs are broadcast in all oblasts of the Ukraine. At Khar'kov, Uzhgorod, and L'vov programs are heard in Ukrainian and Russian on a daily basis for a period of from three to five hours; at Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and Stalino--such broadcasts last for 2 hours 45 minutes a day. Stalinskaya oblast radio broadcasts not only in the Ukrainian Russian languages but also in Bulgarian for the Bulgarians who came to the Donbass.

At Zaporozh'ye, Simferopol', Lugans, Kherson, Vinnitsa, Stanislav, Chernovitsy and in Kiev the volume of local oblast broadcasting fluctuates from a period of one hour to 1 hour and forty minutes.

The other oblast centers--Zhitomir, Nikolayev, Chernigov, Lutsk, Droboych, Kirovograd, Poltava, Sumakh, Ternopol', Khmel'nitskiy and Cherkassy daily local broadcasts are heard for a period not exceeding 45 minutes.

A number of oblasts in the Ukraine have city and rayon broadcasting systems in addition to the oblast broadcasts.

At Kiev there is a republican House of radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording.

Ukrainian republican radio in the length of its programs, as well as in the number of and variety of its programs is the second largest broadcasting system in the USSR second to Central (Union) broadcasting.

Programs of the Ukrainian republican radiobroadcasting include different series of broadcasts on political themes, there are educational programs, works of classical and modern Ukrainian, Russian and foreign music, radio presentations, and outstanding works of literature are all heard there. Radio magazines and newspapers are also produced.

Twice a month a show called "For Technical Progress" is heard on the radio. It consists of several features each one of which talks about something new in technology and in methods of labor. That program includes reports, appearances by different personalities and radio sketches.

A cycle of programs entitled "In the World of Science and Technology" was introduced. It tells about news in science and technology.

A radio exchange among the enterprises is conducted on a theme--"For the Acceleration of Technical Progress During the Seven Year Plan." It includes the participation of workers, engineers, scientists, and leading sovnarkhoz workers. The principal problem illuminated by the programs is automation and a full scale mechanization of production. Representatives from various cities, from various branches of industry appear on every program.

The series of programs entitled "Remember These Figures Comrades," and "The Seven Year Plan in Action," talk not only about the goals of the Seven Year Plan but also about how its assignments turn into metal, coal, bread, meat, milk and dwellings.

"The Hundredth Day of the Seven Year Plan"--was the title of one of the programs which occupied an entire broadcast day. Starting with that broadcast radio reminded the listeners about what has already been accomplished by the Soviet people during the first three months of the Seven Year Plan. All the presentations of "The Latest News" throughout the day told about the events of the 100th day of the Seven Year Plan. The reports came from all the decisive sectors of production.

The listeners show considerable interest in a series called "Evenings of the Ukrainian Radio." Those broadcasts are designed for specific groups of radio listeners. After the 21st Congress CPSU over 25 such "evenings" were organized for chemists, miners, transportation workers, livestock farmers, corn growers, mechanizers of agriculture, rationalizers and inventors.

In the course of an "evening" the unusual radio club serves as a gathering point for people of the same profession. An exchange

of experience, as well as discussions are conducted about what is new in that particular branch of the national economy, statements about some of the best people are made, and some of the well loved pieces of literature are read, music and songs are heard.

Programs which praise labor have a great educational value for the younger people. Every profession is good, beautiful and is of importance to the state in its own way.

There is a regular series entitled "The Tribune of the Innovators of the Seven Year Plan," its participants include leading agricultural workers and innovators. They speak about their experiences, and the scientists and specialists comment on their methods of work, generalize their experience and give specific recommendations. That series of programs was devoted specifically to experience in the cultivation of sugar beet crops by means of square planting and square pocket planting, to the organization of labor in some of the larger sugar beet planting teams.

There is a series of programs called "People of Creative Labor." The series includes personality sketches of the innovators, which indicate not only production successes by the spiritual world as well.

Republican radio in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Republican council of the Society of Inventors and Rationalizers is conducting a competition for the most rational suggestion for agricultural mechanization; meetings between scientists, builders, mechanizers and kolkhoz members-field crop growers are organized.

The radio regularly presents programs describing the life of the fraternal republics and oblasts of the Ukraine.

A radio magazine called "Business and Dreams" recently made its appearance. It describes the glorious deeds and dreams of the young men and women.

The young people's editorial office regularly conduct "Round Table Discussions." The first subject of discussion was the work being done by the evening schools, the subject for the second program was the education of youth, the third program was a meeting of the future teachers, now students, of the Pedagogical Institute.

A cycle of programs was organized on the radio for the study of the history CPSU, political economics, dialectic and historical materialism, the series was created in cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education Ukrainian SSR.

The children hear a program called "Pioneer of the Ukraine." After the 21st Congress CPSU it started including new features: "Figures Indicate," "The Future is Near," "Technology of the Seven Year Plan," "With Our Own Hands," "We Are From the School Production." The feature "With Our Own Hands" the children talk about how they help the grownups to fulfill the Seven Year Plan.

The series of programs called "The School Bell" includes reports from schools. It devotes special attention to production training.

A cycle of programs called "What We Know" was started. The school children tell other boys and girls about their achievements in the labor training courses of production practice.

Programs from a new cycle called "Advice of an Older Friend" include talks by production workers, who tell the school children about their work and about the various professions.

There is a cycle of programs entitled "Along the Paths of the New Plans" which acquaints the young listeners with the Seven Year Plan for the different branches of industry, agriculture, science and culture.

Literary-dramatic and musical broadcasts include such programs as: "Homeland, Party, Lenin--in the Creativity of the Ukrainian Composers," "Fifteen Republics--Fifteen Sisters," "Labor is Glorious on Kolkhoz Soil" (concert consisting of the works of composers from the fraternal republics), "Musical Evenings For Brigades of Communist Labor."

New cycles of programs were organized: "The ABC's of Music," "The Musical Calendar," "In Reading Your Letters," "Replies to Radio Listeners' Questions."

There is also a radio magazine called "Literature and Art."

Lately there have been systematic broadcasts such as: "On the Basis of Your Letters, Dear Radio Listeners." During the first half of 1959 Ukrainian radio received approximately 22,000 letters, nine thousand more than for a similar period of time in 1958.

Almost every day there are broadcasts dealing with letters from radio listeners. 22 March 1959 was a broadcast day based entirely on letters from the radio listeners. Broadcasts for young people were called "Letters From One of the Rayons" and "In Reading Your Letters." Many letters were used in different broadcasts of "The Latest News." All the musical and literary works were performed in response to the listeners' requests. Almost 500 letters were used in planning the program for that day. The public evaluated that as radio's creative success.

Belorussian SSR.

Broadcasting in Belorussian is conducted on long and ultra short waves. The basic republican programs may be heard on a wavelength of 1,068 meters. The radio station broadcasts the first program from central broadcasting and republican broadcasts of large musical and literary-dramatic productions on a wavelength of 750 meters. The same station also presents its own programs produced by the seven oblast editorial offices of the republic.

Two ultra short wave transmitters operate on wavelengths of 4.4 and 4.2 meters. One of the rebroadcasts republican program, and the other one--the second program from central broadcasting.

The overall volume of republican and oblast broadcasting amounts to 18 hours per day.

There are series of programs called: "Tribune of Progressive Experience," and "If You Assumed an Obligation--Fulfill It," they illuminate the course of socialist competition among the toilers of industry.

The programs under a combined title of "Story About A Certain Figure" introduces the listeners to the control figures of the Seven Year Plan.

Serious listeners can hear radio lectures--"For A High Level in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry."

Broadcasts "Day of the Oblast", "Through the Cities and Villages of the Republic, the radio magazine called "Through Soviet Belorussia," all tell about the struggle waged by the workers from various oblasts and rayons of the republic for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan.

A new cycle of programs "Take a Look at the Map of the USSR" was started, it acquaints the listeners with the new construction projects of the Seven Year Plan, with the perspectives for the development of the republics and oblasts of the country.

The young people hear programs entitled: "Komsomol Affairs," "Decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Komsomol League--in Action."

Cycles of literary-dramatic programs are also heard: "Stories About What Has Been Seen," "The Writer's and Journalist's Tribune," which include the participation of writers and journalists who have returned from visits of the building projects of the Seven Year Plan, and from the various enterprises of the republic.

There are twice monthly broadcasts called "Satire and Humor," which lashes out at residues of the past in the conscience of the people.

The broadcasts called "Members of Literary Groups at the Microphone" present the creative work of the plant and kolkhoz literary circles.

"News From the Club Stage"--is the title for broadcasts which include the participation of dramatic and musical collectives of amateur performers from enterprises, kolkhozes and educational institutions.

A place of importance among broadcasts for the children is occupied by a cycle of programs called "Communists are Always Ahead" and "Party Gave us Happiness." The series of programs called "From Victory to Victory" the young listeners become acquainted with the achievements made by the national economy.

Belorussian radio systematically exchanges programs with other republics and countries of the people's democracies.

Kazakh SSR.

Republican broadcasting is conducted in two programs presented in five languages: Kazakh, Russian, Uigur, Chechen and German.

The average daily volume of broadcasting is 10 hours 30 minutes (in 1960, when there will be three programs on the air, it will increase to 17 hours and 25 minutes).

Republican radio devotes much time to the Gur'yev oil workers, miners at Karaganda, workers of the chemical industry, and virgin land workers at the Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and other oblasts.

The programs of republican radiobroadcasting include entitled: "Technical Progress--the Main Line of the Seven Year Plan," "At the New Construction Projects of the Seven Year Plan," "Heroes of the Seven Year Plan," "For a Shortened Workday," "For the Virgin Land Workers," "More Kazakh Bread for the Homeland," "The Scientists of Kazakhstan--For the Homeland," "The Tribune of the Party Worker," "A Talk by A Doctor," "At the Fraternal Republics" and so on.

"The Latest News" is heard four times daily, for a total period of 80 minutes. Union and foreign information is presented in the Kazakh language, and republican information--in the Kazakh and the Russian languages.

There are twice weekly radio magazine for young people called "To Work and Live in the Communist Manner" presented in two languages (Kazakh and Russian).

Considerable broadcast time is devoted to literary and musical programs, to the illumination of the cultural life of the republic. There are series called: "New Works by the Writers of Kazakhstan," "From the Journalists' Notebook," "About Music and Musicians" and "Folk Talent at the Microphone." There is a regular program called "Did You Know?".

For the children there is a twice weekly radio newspaper in Russian and Kazakh called "Pioneer's Companion." "The Children's Musical radio club acquaints the youthful listeners with the various works and types of music, with musical instruments, and helps the school children to develop their esthetic tastes.

There are 14 oblast radiobroadcasting and television committees in the republic. The Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskiy Committee broadcasts in three languages: Kazakh, Russian and Uzbek; the Kzyl-Ordinskiy Committee--in three languages: Kazakh, Russian and Korean. The other committees broadcast in two languages: Kazakh and Russian.

The average daily volume of broadcasting by the oblast committees amounts to over 17 hours 30 minutes.

Uzbek SSR.

Republican radio conducts its broadcasts from Tashkent in two programs using three languages: Uzbek, Russian and Tajik. In addition to that program are also broadcast in the English, Uygur

BROADCASTS ARE MADE IN 64 LANGUAGES

In the Soviet Union Radiobroadcasting for the population of the country is conducted in the following languages:

Russian	Ingush	Chuvash
Ukrainian	Ossetian	Kalmyk
Belorussian	Karachay	Yakut
Azerbaijani	Chechen	Altay
Armenian	Cherkess	Khakass
Georgian	Kabardinian	Saka
Abkhaz	Balkarian	Korean
Kazakh	Hungarian	Tuvinian
Uyguhr	Bashkir	Hebrew
Tajik	Buryat	Chukotsk
Turkmen	Tatar	German
Uzbek	Lesghian	Abazinian
Kara-Kalpak	Darginian	Bulgarian
Kirghiz	Lak	Nogay
Dungan	Avar	Kurd
Latvian	Kumyk	Gagauz
Lithuanian	Komi	Finnish
Polish	Mari	Komi-Permyats
Estonian	Moksha	Nganas
Moldavian	Erzya	Koryak
Adyge	Udmurt	Khanty
		Mansi

and Farsi languages. The overall volume of Republican broadcasting is 15 hours 30 minutes a day.

The first program is broadcast on wavelengths of 1,829 and 50.62 meters, and on an ultra short wavelength of 4.44 meters daily from 0600 to 0200 (with a 45 minute break during the day). The second program is broadcast on a wavelength of 750 meters and over the FM on a frequency of 4.22 meters.

A considerable share of broadcast time is occupied by materials pertaining to cotton growing, the development of machine building which serves the needs of the cotton growing industry, in gas, and chemical industries, in non-ferrous metallurgy, in the comprehensive mechanization of the production processes for cultivating cotton crops and materials pertaining to the building of irrigation systems.

Republican broadcasting is varied, it presents musical, and literary-dramatic programs as well as shows for children and young people.

Once a week there are half-hour concerts presented in the Uigurt and Russian languages.

Radio broadcasting is also conducted in all of the eight oblasts of the republic in two languages--Uzbek and Russian.

Local broadcasting takes place in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic as well--in the Kara-Kalpak and Russian languages.

A radio house was constructed at Tashkent. It is one of the largest and best equipped radio houses in Central Asia. It contains: a radio theater with room for an audience of 250, dramatic and concert studios, four announcer's booths, as well as rehearsal, maintenance and auxiliary rooms.

Georgian SSR

Republican broadcasting is conducted from Tbilisi in four languages: Georgian, Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijan. The overall volume of broadcasting amounts to 17.5 hours a day.

Broadcasting is done in two programs on wavelengths of 1,571, 288, 59, and 52 meters and on ultra short wavelengths of 4.3 and 4.5 meters. In 1959 new radio stations went on the air at Sukhumi and Batumi, which allowed local broadcasting to be conducted for the populations of the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR.

Broadcasting is also conducted in the Abkhaz (city of Sukhumi) and the Alzhar (city of Batumi) ASSR in the Georgian, Abkhaz and Russian languages and at the Yugo-Osetinskaya oblast (city of Staliniri) in the Osetinian and Georgian languages.

Republican radio talks about the life and work of the Georgian miners, steel smelters, machine builders and agricultural toilers. There are series of programs called "Every One Must Know His Limits," "For 200,000 Tons of Tea Leaf," "For a Billion Citrus Fruit" . . .

Republican radio produces magazines called "Literature and Art," "Scientific and Technical News," "Magazine for Women," "Nakaduli" ("A Stream"--program for children), "Magazine for Young People" and other programs.

After the 21st Congress CPSU a number of new series were introduced. Some of the most popular ones are "The Seven Year Plan in Action" and "The Seven Year Plan of the Rayons and Cities of Georgia."

All the editorial offices systematically invite leading personalities from industry, agriculture as well as scientists, literary and art figures to appear before the microphone. Over an eight month period of 1959 over 1,100 such appearances were broadcast.

After the 21st Congress CPSU the Georgian radio conducted accomplished a considerable amount of work in assisting party organization of the republic in its struggle for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan.

Radio assumed the sponsorship of certain new machines created by the builders of the republic for agricultural production.

On the initiative of the radio workers a movement for an accelerated mechanization and automation through the utilization of internal reserves developed at the enterprises of the republic during the period of preparation for the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU.

In order to further reveal and eliminate defects which were occurring in Georgian electric locomotives, the production of which started one and a half years ago, a special radio correspondent was dispatched to accompany a serially produced electric locomotive to the Urals, to the Zlatous depot. On the spot recordings were made of the suggestions by the Zlatousov electric locomotive workers. After that the recording was heard at the production meeting of electric locomotive builders at Tbilisi. Most of the suggestions made by the Zlatousov machinists were accepted by the electric locomotive builders.

The radiobroadcasting and television committee, in collaboration with the Georgian Sovnarkhoz is conducting a contest for the most rational suggestion. Over two hundred suggestions have already been received in that competition, the economic effect of which is estimated at several million rubles.

A radio and television program schedule is published at Tbilisi (12,000 copies per issue) entitled "Laparakobs Tbilisi" ("Tbilisi Calling").

Georgian radio exchanges programs with other union republics and with radio organizations in people's democracies.

Azerbaijan SSR.

Republican broadcasting is conducted in three languages--Azerbaijan, Russian and Armenian. The overall volume of broadcasting amounts to 15.8 hours a day.

There are regular series called "The Party is Leading Us to New Victories," "The Republic in the Seven Year Plan," "Theoretical Problems of the Building of Communism," "Leaders of the Seven Year Plan," "At the Building Sites of the Seven Year Plan," "A Trip Into 1965" and "Masters of Oil Are Speaking." Materials dealing with the Nakhchevan ASSR were broadcast, about one of the largest industrial centers of the republic--the city of Kirovabad.

Such broadcasts are usually given an entire broadcast day, which permits a thorough illumination of the economic, and cultural life and existence of the workers, as well as their struggle for the early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan.

Outstanding scientists, workers from scientific research petroleum and geology institutes, workers, engineers and oil field directors frequently appear at the microphones of Azerbaijan radio.

There are six issues of "The Latest News" every day. In addition to reports dealing with the most important events, the newscasts include features such as "A Talk by Our Observer," "Our Interviews," "Our Guests Talk About Baku," "Today at Kirovabad," "Today at Mingechaur" and "Our Reports."

Main attention in the agricultural broadcasts of the Azerbaijan radio is devoted to problems of a further development of cotton growing and livestock breeding in the republic. Advice by agronomists, mechanizers and zootechnicians is heard.

There are many musical, literary-dramatic children's and young people's programs. There are series called: "You Are Hearing Them for the First Time" (about new works of music), "Musical Evenings," "Concerts on Kolkhoz Fields," "Pages from the History of Azerbaijan Literature," "Well Known People of the Republic," "Literary Talks," "Your Favorite Authors" and others.

For the younger listeners there are radio magazines--"School and Life," and "The Pioneer's Bugle."

The city network presents weekly radio newspaper called "microphone." It tells about new interesting events that took place in the city. In addition to that those broadcasts include materials on city themes.

Azerbaijan radio exchanges programs with radio committees of other union republics.

Armenian SSR.

Republican broadcasting is conducted in two programs. They are presented by the radio stations on wavelengths of 828.73, 347.6, and 52.26 meters as well as over ultra short wave transmitters.

The average daily volume of republican broadcasting amounts to 20 hours 30 minutes.

Radio programs are heard in five languages: Armenian, Russian, Azerbaijan, Kurd, and Arabic (for Armenians living abroad).

Republican broadcasting illustrates the work of the industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and scientific institutions of Armenia.

Frequent appearances are made on the air by production innovators, factory directors, scientists, leading agricultural workers, and cultural workers. Radio appearances by members of communist labor brigades are also organized. There are regular presentations of various concerts. Some of the best works of literature are read.

Radio magazines are produced as well as the following series: "This Will Occur During the Seven Year Plan," "Portraits of the Leaders of the Seven Year Plan," "The Soviet Woman," "Blossom, My Republic," "In the Fraternal Republics," "In the Countries of the People's Democracies" and others.

Four times a month (on Sundays) there are rebroadcasts of concerts from other republics.

Latvian SSR.

Republican radiobroadcasting from Riga is conducted in two programs. Programs are presented in two languages: Latvian and Russian.

City broadcasting is conducted at Liyepay and Daugavpils; programs are heard on the ultra short wave frequencies at Riga, Daugavpils, Liyepay, Tsessvayn and Kul'diga. The average daily volume of republican and local broadcasting is 17 hours.

Principal attention in political programs is devoted to such series as--"The Seven Year Plan--Ahead of Schedule," "The Main Trend of Technical Progress" and "Chemistry--For The Masses."

The course of the socialist competition among the enterprises of the republic is well described. For that purpose there are programs called "Competition among the Pribalticheskiye Sovnarkhozes," "Radio Exchanges Among the Competing Towns" (Riga, Tbilisi, Minsk and Tallin).

There are programs under the title of "For High Level Agriculture."

There are new programs called "During the Lunch Hour." They consist of a brief issue of "The Latest News," talks explaining the decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU and a popular concert.

Republican radio has 11 daily presentations of "The Latest News" taking up a total of 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Artistic programs devote much time to radio presentations, music, and programs for children and young people.

Lithuanian SSR.

The republican radiobroadcasts two programs daily, as well as special programs for fishermen working in the Atlantic Ocean or in the Arctic area as well as programs for Lithuanians living abroad.

The first program is heard over station RV-120 on wavelengths of 451.1 and 11 meters, over station RV-92 on a wavelength of 271.25 meters. That program is also transmitted through a ultra short wave transmitter which is located at Vilnius; while the second program is heard over the same type of transmitter at Kaunas. Programs for fishermen are heard over radio station RV-170.

The overall volume of local broadcasts on the average amounts of 18 hours 25 minutes per day.

Broadcasts are conducted in three languages: Lithuanian, Russian and Polish.

Starting with March 1959 city broadcasting was started in the city of Kaunas.

Weekly programs for orchard growers, vegetable growers and apiculturists were put on the air.

Considerable interest is shown by the listeners in a series of radio lectures on scientific-atheistic themes. That series consists of 26 lectures which are read by noted scientists, journalist and propagandists.

The following series were introduced: "The Construction of the Kaunass Hydroelectric Power Plant," "Nature--Hunting--Fishing," "Amateur Performers' Club," "Young Reporters' Club" and others.

There is also a radio newspaper which sheds light on problems pertaining to life and culture.

Estonian SSR.

Republican radio conducts 17 hours of broadcasting a day in two programs. The radio stations operate on wavelengths of 290, 422, 247 and 214 meters.

Ultra short wave broadcasting is conducted in the cities of Tallin and Tartu.

The programs devote considerable attention to the shale, chemical and textile industries, to machine building and to the workers of the fishing industry. The radio propagandizes the successes attained by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic in the development of dairy-breeding work, and bacon and meat hog raising.

A peculiarity of Estonian radio is the fact that most of its programs consist of broadcasts of live talks between reporters and workers, kolkhoz members, scientific and technical workers all without the use of scripts.

There is a daily program called "Echo of the Day," which discusses the most important events through commentaries and reports on international and domestic themes.

A program called "Young Reporters' Club was Created" by the Estonian radio.

9.5 hours every day are devoted to music.

Moldavian SSR.

In 1959 republican broadcasting amounted to 11.5 hours a day, and in 1960 it will increase to 12 hours a day. An ultra short wave transmitter went on the air in January of 1959, and broadcasts are now heard on two programs.

Moldavian radio present seven daily issues of "The Latest News" in the Moldavian and Russian languages.

Twice a month there is a special production of "The Latest News" in the Gagauz language. The Gagauz are a small national group (lives in the south of Moldavia) and prior to the advent of the Soviet government they did not have their own written language.

On Sundays there is a radio magazine called "With a Microphone Through the Republic."

In addition to that there are regular presentations of radio magazines called: "The Life of a Kolkhoz Village," "Doyna," "Soviet Moldavia" and a "Magazine for Women," there is also a satirical survey "Smile, Please."

At the present time broadcasts from Moldavia start not only with the words: "Kishenev Calling!". It is also possible to hear-- "Oknitsa Calling!", "Bul'boki Calling!" and so on. They are thematic programs dealing with life of various cities, and rayons of the republic.

In presenting the Order of Lenin to the Moldavian Republic N.S. Khrushchev said that Moldavia must become the garden of the Soviet Union. At the present time Moldavian radio systematically broadcasts material describing the struggle of the orchard growers and vineyard growers for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, and for a transformation of the republic into a blossoming garden.

A series of radio lectures have been organized for the agricultural workers.

There are regular broadcasts for the young people.

Musical and literary programs are very popular. Twice a week there are musical-educational programs.

Twice a month there are programs entitled "How to Understand Music" for the school children and young people.

In response to requests received from the radio listeners there are concerts "Favorite Melodies" and "Leisure" (for soldiers of the Soviet Army).

Achievements made by participants of amateur artistic groups are described in commentaries-concerts "Folk Talents."

Over an 11 month period of 1959 Moldavian radio received over 26,000 letters from the workers.

Kirghiz SSR.

The republican radio broadcasts one program in Kirghiz and Russian. Reviews of republican newspapers are also heard in the Uzbek and Dungan languages.

The average daily length of its broadcast day is 8 hours 300 minutes.

The republican radio devotes many of its programs to material pertaining to non-ferrous metallurgy, and to the oil, coal and light industries, to the struggle for an increase in the production of cotton, sugar beets and meat, and for the development of fine-wooled sheep raising.

After the June (1959) Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU the following series were introduced: "Resolutions of the June Plenum in Action," "In the Footsteps of Valentina Gaganova," "If You Gave Your Word--Keep It!," "Who is Ahead Today?," "For 150,000 Tons of Cotton," and "Complete the Seven Year Plan in Five Years." In addition to that there are also series of radio programs called "To the Assistance of Those Studying Marxist-Leninist Theory," "The Deputy's Tribune," "The Past and Present of Kirghizistan," "Our Contemporary," "From the Life of the Fraternal Republics," and "In the Fraternal Countries of Socialism."

There are several radio magazines: "For Cultural Life" and "For Young Women."

Many programs presented by republican radio consist of literary-dramatic broadcasts, concerts, programs for young people and children. The following programs are also regularly heard: "Good Morning," "Music Brings People Together," "Voices of Favorite Artists," and "The Literature of our Friends;" satirical radio magazines--"Right in the Eye" (in the Kirghiz language) On the "Satirical Wavelength" (in the Russian language).

In the course of the day there are eight presentations of "The Latest News" (five in the Kirghiz language and three in the Russian language).

Local broadcasting is conducted for one hour a day in the cities of Osh, and Naryn.

Tajik SSR.

The republican radio produces two programs. One of them is heard on a wavelength of 1.181 meters, the other one on a wavelength of 857 meters. The overall volume of republican broadcasting amounts to 10 hours a day. Broadcasts are heard in three languages--Tajik, Russian and Uzbek.

City broadcasting systems are operating for one hour a day in the capitol city of the republic--Stalinabad, and in the oblast center--Leninabad, since September 1958.

Starting with 1959 local broadcasting is also conducted in the oblast center--Khorog (Gorno-Badakhshanskaya autonomous oblast on the Pamir).

Tajikistan occupies second place in the USSR in the production of raw cotton and first place in the high yield nature of the crops. This aspect is of great importance in shaping the program material. Most of the broadcasts made by the republican radio are devoted to the further development of cotton growing, the light and food industries, to orchard growing and viniculture, which is proceeding in accordance with the decisions made by the 21st Congress CPSU.

A lot of time in the programs is devoted to artistic broadcasting.

"The Radio Magazine for Women" enjoys widespread popularity among women. It is broadcast in the Tajik language. The magazine

includes the participation of leading kolkhoz women, women workers from factories and plants, women in science and cultural work. Tajik radio conducts regular exchanges of programs with the radio organizations of the other republics.

Turkmen SSR.

Republican broadcasting is conducted on one program in the Turkmen and Russian languages. The average daily length of the programming is 8 hours 30 minutes.

The programs devote considerable attention to broadcasts about workers in the oil, gas, and chemical industries.

Broadcasts for agricultural workers is conducted daily for one hour. Twice a week there are hour long programs for livestock breeders of the republic working in pasture land areas.

The programming includes regular cycles entitled: "We Are Fulfilling the Decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU," "For Technical Progress," "People of a Kolkhoz Village," and "A Line Member of A Great Party."

There are presentations of radio magazines called--"Culture in the Kolkhoz Village," "Women of the Soviet Turkmenia," "News in Literature and Art," and "With a Microphone through Soviet Turkmenia."

There is also a program called "The Workers' Newspaper."

Republican radio presents five issues of "The Daily News" a day. Three of which are hard in the Turkmen language and two-- in the Russian language. The combined length of those programs is 45 minutes.

The children and young people may hear a series of programs called "Let Us Take A Look At the Future of the Republic" and a radio newspaper called "A Pioneer of Turkmenia" (it is presented in the Turkmen and Russian languages four times a month.)

TELEVISION

Television is becoming more and more widespread in our country. The operating television centers and relay stations already cover a territory having a population of up to 70 million.

Various kinds of television presentations tell about how the decisions of the Communist Party and those of the Soviet government are being executed, how the Soviet people are successfully fulfilling the Seven Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Television broadcasts acquaint broad masses of the workers with achievements in the field of science and technology, show the growth of culture and welfare of the Soviet people.

Television devotes much attention to artistic programs: theatrical performances, movies, educational musical and literary programs, concerts and quiz programs. There are broadcasts for children and for young people.

Television, which along with the press and radiobroadcasting is an important means for communist education of the workers, is still insufficiently used for that, its basic role. Political programming still occupies a comparatively insignificant position; political programs are often uninteresting, and are conducted in an unconvincing manner; not enough attention is given to the dissemination of progressive methods of labor and of information about valuable undertakings in production and in cultural and public servicing of the population. Many television presentations still lack sincere talks and an unconstrained discussion; the reports are also frequently presented unskillfully, there are very few talks about the problems of the day, programs replying to workers' questions are not organized, and creative intelligence is not used in compiling television programs.

The television studios are confronted with the task of raising the ideological level of their broadcasts and preparing meaningful programs, so that they would be beneficial and engrossing for the widest segments of the population and would satisfy their growing spiritual requirements.

The Soviet government creates all possible conditions to enable television to engage in fruitful work, and to increase its role in the daily life of the Soviet people.

The Central Studio.

Millions of Muskovites watch the programs transmitted by

the Central Television Studio. Along with them those programs are watched by the inhabitants of Podmoskov'ye, as well as by the inhabitants of the Ryazanskaya, Kalininskaya, Tul'skaya, Kaluzhskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya, and Smolenskaya oblasts. Beginning with January 1960 the Moscow telecasts will be watched by people living in the Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, Belogorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Khar'kovskaya oblasts, and starting with February there will be regular exchange of television programs between Moscow and Kiev. A number of the central oblasts have relay stations connected with Moscow by means of radio relay and cable lines. Within the next several years the number of oblasts capable of viewing Moscow television programs will increase further.

The viewers see and hear "The Latest News", appearances made by ministers, directors of industrial enterprises and kolkhos chairmen, production innovators, people working in science and technology, literature and art.

After the 21st Congress CPSU the following series of programs made their appearance: "Figures on the Seven Year Plan," "Story About a Great Plan," "This Will Happen During the Seven Year Plan" and "We Shall Fulfill the Seven Year Plan Ahead of Schedule."

After the June and December Plenums of the Central Committee CPSU the following series were seen: "People of Creative Thought," "Your Contemporary," and "We Are Fulfilling the Plenum's Decisions."

Twice a month there are programs from a series called "A Word by the Innovators." Leading factory and plant workers from Moscow and Leningrad, Ivanov, and Yaroslavl, Stalinogorsk, Podol'sk and from other cities appear before the television cameras. Then talks are illustrated with drawings, photographs and by a demonstration of work methods.

There are reports prepared outside the studios, which describe the national competition for the fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan ahead of schedule, about the labor successes attained by the Soviet people in the various fields of the building of communism. The non-studio reports were brought, for example, from the Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy, from the Moscow plant for the production of compact cars, from construction sites of new substations, from an exhibit of the products out of polymer materials, an automatic flour mill, from a thermal electric power plant center, from the scientific research agricultural institute for the central rayons of the non-chernozem strip, from the oblast station of young technicians, from the automobile plant imeni Likhacheva and from the Prawda combine....

On their television screens the viewers see agricultural workers and hear their accounts about successes attained in the

competition for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, for increasing the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, meat, butter and milk. Movie sketches describe leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Central Television Studio shows not only the life of the workers of Moscow and of the Moskovskaya oblast, but those of other oblasts of the country as well. Programs such as "This is For You Kalininites," "The Land of Ryazan'", "The Daily Life in Kuban'", "On New Frontiers" (about the kolkhoz called "12 Oktyabr'" of the Kostromskaya oblast), "Kaluga Today," "In the Kolkhoz 'Rassvet' of the Belorussian SSR," "In the Leningrad Sovkhoz 'Bol'shevik'" and many other programs were seen by millions of televisioners.

Moscow television broadcasts showed television shows produced at the Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Murmansk, Odessa, Yerevan, Baku, Kiev and other television studios.

A television magazine called "Knowledge" regularly acquaints the viewers with the latest achievements of science and technology.

Once each month there is a program called "For You, Women." It tells about the labor of the Soviet women, about their participation in the public and cultural life of the country. The magazine gives useful household hints.

On Sundays there are programs designed for members of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Commentators on foreign political events are seen; once or twice a week there is a movie about foreign countries--"With Our Friends"; there is a cycle of programs under the title of "In the Socialist Countries."

"The Latest News" is one of the most important programs emanating from the Central Television Studio. It appeared on the television screens at the end of 1956. At first those programs were irregular, and were programmed once, twice, occasionally three times a week.

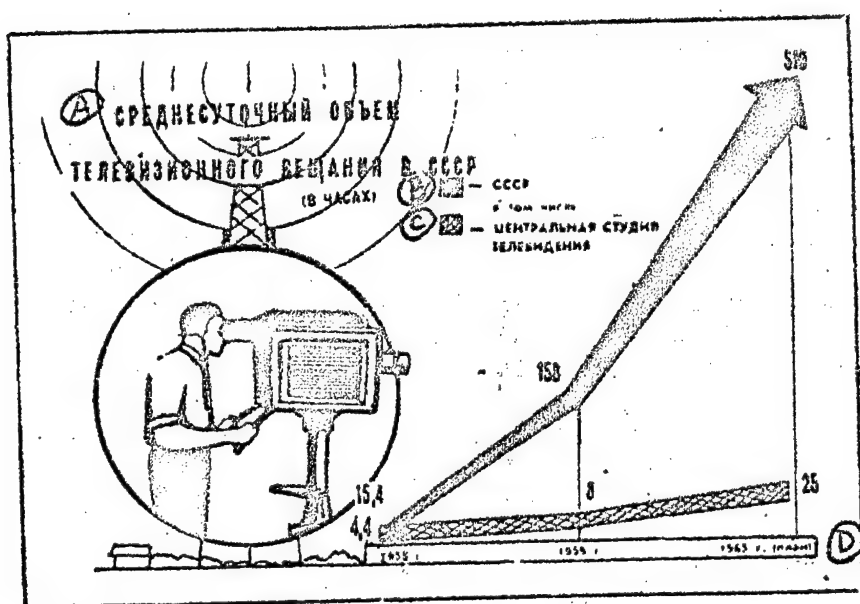
Starting with August 1957 "The Latest News" program was presented once every day.

Since May 1958 there are two presentations of "The Latest News" a day.

Television versions of "The Latest News" are designed to reflect the most important events of the day taking place both in the USSR and abroad.

During the days when the 21st Congress CPSU was in session Moscow television twice a day presented a review of the Congress on film, which was photographed by cameramen from the Central Television Studio.

During N.S. Khrushchev's presence in the USA the Central Television Studio (CTS) presented special production of "The Special News" daily for the benefit of millions of televisioners in Moscow and in the surrounding oblasts. Those productions



Legend: A- Average Daily Volume of Television Broadcasting in the USSR (in hours); B- USSR; C- Central Television Studio; D- (plan).

included all the important moments of that historic voyage. They showed N.S. Khrushchev's meetings with the President of the United States, D. Eisenhower, the historic appearance of the leader of the Soviet government at the plenary session of the 14th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, his meetings with the man in the street, with representatives of the various special circles in America, his press conferences and receptions that were given in honor of the high ranking guest. There was a total of 13 special productions of "The Latest News" prepared by the movie cameramen from CTS. Those productions included newsreel films shot by the American television company called "The National Broadcasting Company." In addition to that the studio broadcast TASS reports and reports from radio correspondents concerning that momentous visit.

On the day of N.S. Khrushchev's return from the USA the CTS also organized a series of special productions. On the spot broadcasts from the Vnukov Airport and from the Palace of Sports at Luzhnikakh were conducted. A documentary movie prepared from newsreel films that were used in the special productions of "The Latest News," were shown on television twice on that day.

The editorial office on the exchange of television programs

duplicated and distributed material dealing with N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA to other television studios in the USSR and to television studios in countries of the people's democracies.

The studio gave vivid descriptions of the launchings and movement of Soviet cosmic rockets. Six special productions of "The Latest News" were broadcast about the launching of the second cosmic rocket, and six specials about the launching of the third rocket.

The viewers heard TASS reports about the movement of the rockets, the sound of the signals transmitted by the radio stations installed in the rockets, appearances made by scientists and astronomers, and the foreign opinions about the outstanding victories attained by Soviet science and technology.

Twice a week there is a television magazine called "Through the Native Country," compiled from films photographed by the various television studios.

On Saturdays the second program includes a 20 minute production called "The Weekly Chronicle," which consists of the best films from "The Latest News" about the most important events which occurred during the week.

Moscow television presents reports about All-Union celebrations from the Red Square, these taking place on 1 May and 7 November, reports pertaining to important events in the sphere of culture and politics, those describing the arrival in Moscow of foreign party-governmental delegations, and of outstanding public figures from foreign countries.

The People's Television University began its operations in October of 1959. Leading scientists, journalists, writers, art experts, composers, producers and actors are drawn into the production and presentation of the programs-lectures. The lectures presented by the People's University are seen twice weekly.

In complying with the numerous requests from its viewers, the studio organized broadcasts for those wishing to study the English language, which are seen twice each week.

The Central Television Studio shows its viewers plays performed by Moscow theaters. In 1959, for example, the viewers could see on the screens of their television sets plays performed by the Bol'shoy Theater—ballet by Gliere "The Red Flower," operas: Bizet, "Carmen," Verdi, "Aida" and "The Barber of Seville"; several plays including "Kremlin Chimes" by Pogodin, "The Golden Carriage" by Leonov, "Dmitriy Stoyanov" by Levantovskiy, "The Autumn Garden" by Khellman; plays performed by the Malyi Theater—"The Power of Darkness," L. Tolstoy; "Macbeth" by Shakespeare, "Gaiety" by Zharudnyy; plays by theaters imeni Vokhtangova, imeni Mayakovskogo, by the Theater of Satire and others.

The Riga, Sverdlovsk, Tallin and Chelyabinsk studios presented their productions over Moscow television.

Considerable time in the programs is devoted to television

presentations prepared by the studio, as well as to documentary films and news reels. For the first nine month period of 1959 the studio demonstrated 80 television presentations.

The music that is heard over television is called upon not only to entertain the viewer, but to develop his esthetic taste as well. Television familiarizes its viewers with the creativity of Soviet composers, with their best works and with the performance abilities of the talented musicians, with the performances by the musical theaters and programs by some of the largest musical groups.

The studio presented arrangements of the following operas: "Rafael" --Arenskiy, "Vera Sheloga" --Rimskiy Korsakov, "Avaricious Knight" --Rachmaninoff, scenes from the opera "Asya" by Ippolit-Ivanov, Offenbach's operetta "Bagatelle", "Bells of Korneville" --Planketta, and Glazunov's "Raymonda."

The Central Television Studio presented the premier performance of B. Shakhter's opera "Pushkin in Exile."

Taking into consideration the listeners' desire to see and hear familiar works, popular and favorite ones, the television studio created a series of programs called "Through the Pages of Well Loved Operas." That series included performances of "Prince Igor" --Borodin, "The Tsar's Bride" --Rimskiy Korsakov, "Zolanta" --Tchaikovsky, "Carmen" --Bizet, "Faust" --Gounod, "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata" --Verdi.

The viewers display constant interest in educational music programs. They frequently consist of entire series of programs. One of such series is "Introduction to Musical Instruments." It provides an understanding about instruments which form a symphony orchestra; there are also programs describing the national instruments (accordions, guitar, ballalaika, psaltery).

Programs in the series entitled "Musical Dictionary" are of this type. The viewers become acquainted with the meaning of such words as "concerto," "serenade," "tarentella." There are also programs called "Musical Quiz" and "How to Read a Song."

The studio also presents thematic programs: "V.I. Lenin's Favorite Music," "From the History of Revolutionary Songs," "Pushkin and the Russian Romantic Song," "Nekrasov and the Russian Song," "Turgenev and Music," "Evening of Student Friendship," "Evening of Lyrical Song," "The Song Soars Above the World" and so on.

The viewers become acquainted with musical news through the monthly program called "Our Club." By inviting different musical personalities to take part in the program, people such as composers, performers, producers, directors and choreographers--the studio informs its viewers about premiers taking place in musical theaters, about new works of music, about the victories achieved by our young musicians in contests, about tours by foreign

performers in the USSR and acquaints its audience with new performances by stage and circus artists.

All of the most important and significant performances by musical groups and soloists in the concert halls of Moscow are shown over television.

At the request of the viewers dancing lessons are given on television.

An artistic council was established with the editorial office for musical broadcasts, which includes some of the leading figures in music and culture.

Programs from the series called "Actors' Creative Evenings" intersperse the commentaries with scenes from plays, and segments from movie films which include the performance of the actor to whom that particular program is dedicated. Sometimes the creative evening consists of an actor's story about himself (such an evening, for instance, was seen with the participation of M.I. Zharov). There are also programs devoted to a discussion between the actor to whom the evening is devoted, with students from the theatrical school. One such program was dedicated to N.K. Cherkasov.

The televiewers see performances by foreign groups and soloists on their screens: the Shakespearean Memorial Theater (England), the Sophia (Macedonian State Theater), as well as the Hungarian opera, the French ballet, the Japanese puppet theater, the American ice review, the Polish, German, French and Bulgarian circuses, performances by the British ballerina Beryl Grey, American artists: conductor L. Stokowski, singer Warren, and the pianist Van Cliburn.

The studio also devotes attention to the popularization of some of the best works of Soviet literature. Television sketches dedicated to authors and poets are based on graphic material (movie films, photographs, illustrations for the different works and so on). The sketches include, in addition to scenes from plays and segments from motion picture productions, fragments from works performed by artistic masters.

It is often possible to see writers and poets on television reading their own new works or excerpts from them. One of the sports broadcasts emanate from houses where outstanding Russian writers lived and worked (from the house where A.M. Gor'kiy lived as well as from A.N. Tolstoy's home).

In 1958 there was a series of programs called "Trips Through Literary Moscow"—about points of interest in the city associated with the life and creativity of some of the most outstanding Russian and Soviet writers.

The series called "Masters of the Artistic Word" acquaints the viewers with the best works of artistic literature performed by Vs. Aksenov, D. Zhuravlev, E. Kaminka and by others.

Once a month there is a television magazine entitled "Art."

It informs the viewers about news in Soviet and foreign art, describes some of the interesting performances in theaters and movies. The magazine contains several features: "Creative Portraits" and "Pages from the Past."

The special issues of that magazine are devoted to some of the significant cultural events.

The studio organizes thematic programs dedicated to graphic art and movies. Broadcasts associated with graphic art vary in format. In certain cases the program consists of an on the spot broadcast from an art exhibit, in another--a report about an exhibit broadcast from the studio itself (showing photographs, paintings and film clips).

The program also includes shows about the creativity of well known Russian, Soviet and Western artists.

Considerable attention in the program is devoted to Soviet cinematographic art.

The Central Television Studio also presents motion pictures from Czechoslovakia, Italy, GDR and from other countries.

There are television magazines--"Movie News" and "Foreign Movie News."

The programs called "For Those Who Enjoy Motion Pictures" present fragments from old movies which are of great artistic value.

There is another type of broadcast devoted to the graphic arts and motion pictures--the quizzes. Such programs are very popular with the viewers. The television studio receives many replies to questions asked on the air. The best answers are given prizes.

The broadcasts also include shows for young people. There are monthly television magazines called "Youth" and "Physical Culture and Sports."

The magazine "Youth" consists of 7-8 pages containing various material. It includes reports, a documentary sketch and a review, an entertaining article and a quiz.

One of the programs designed for the young people is called "The Youthful Element." It is a series of talks conducted on Wednesdays at the studio with komsomol members and with working and studying youth. As a rule "Wednesdays" are devoted to some specific theme. Here are the names of some of them--"A Meeting of Three Generations," "First Year Students" and "With the Chinese Friends."

One of the most important segments of the studio's work is the propaganda of physical culture and sports in the form of various thematic programs, as well as direct coverage of sports events from the stadiums and from gym-halls.

The most numerous and active viewers are children. Television has assumed a position next to literature, motion pictures, the theater, newspaper and radio as a powerful means for the communist education of the growing generation.

The Overall Volume of Television Broadcasting in the USSR
(thousand hours)

Year	All television studios	Including the Central Television Studio	Rebroadcast Stations
1950	1.3	0.8	—
1951	1.5	1.0	—
1952	2.1	1.1	—
1953	2.8	1.2	—
1954	3.4	1.4	—
1955	5.6	1.6	1.7
1956	11.0	1.9	1.7
1957	20.7	2.5	4.5
1958	40.2	3.0	8.8
1959	59.8	3.0	16.5
1960 (plan)	89.4	3.2	28.4
1965 (plan)	186.2	9.0	140.5

The Central Television Studio devotes six to seven hours a week to programs for children and young people.

The planning of children's programs, the selection of literary and other material is based on the same principles as those underlying the preparation of programs for the adult audience—ideological purposefulness, artistic merit and an association with life. Broadcasts for children are invariably compiled with consideration for the demands made by the Soviet educational system.

Programs for very young children are designed for the 4-8 year age group. Depending on the age of the pre-school children the studio gives preference to series of programs which have a hero who appears in all the programs of such a series. The cycle "Buratino and His Friends" tells the young children about friendship, faithfulness and truthfulness in a language they can understand. The programs include Buratino, Alesha Pochemuchka, a rabbit—Tepa, a dog—Chizhik, a cat—Kolobok, as well as Kutyasik and Kutilka, puppets sent as a gift to our children by Czechoslovakia.

The cycle of programs called "Druzhok Ugolek" is conducted by a puppeteer. The puppet draws, recites poetry and reads riddles to the children.

The riddles heard on that program train the children to be attentive to their environment, train them to observe and at the same time interest them in drawing.

In 1958 a series of programs started with the participation of the puppets Shustrik and Myamlika. They are small inquisitive people, who want to see everything and do good deeds but since

they know so little about their environment, they frequently find themselves in amusing situations.

The series of programs called "Cat Book Hawker" acquaints the young viewers with new books. Folk tales are also read on that program.

Programs from the series called "Skillful Hands" teach the tots how to make simple toys out of paper and cardboard and inculcate an interest in labor.

Programs designed for older children are somewhat more complex.

Programs for youthful viewers talk about their Homeland, about its people, about the party and the komsomol, about patriotism, collectivism, about duty, honor, friendship and comradeship. Such broadcasts develop a sense of internationalism, a desire for knowledge, and love of work for the benefit of the people.

Many motion pictures are broadcast for the youthful viewers including animated films.

The young viewers listen to the songs of the people living in various countries with great interest; they also like to watch amateur artistic performances.

Considerable attention is devoted to problems which are particularly disturbing to those in the last few years of school. That is--the selection of a path to take in life, the selection of a profession, problems of physical and mental labor, duty before the Homeland and comrades. These themes serve as material for artistic programs ("Khmuryy Vangur"--Korykov, "The Miner's Son"--Kuznetsov, "20 Years Later"--Svetlov) as well as journalistic presentations. Graduates of the ten year school who are now factory workers talk to the young viewers. For example, the program called "On the Right Path" talked about how the graduates of the ten year school No. 509 in Moscow went to live and work on the building projects of the Far East together with their teacher.

Workers, kolkhoz members, engineers and scientists take part in programs for school children.

There is a program called "I Want to Know Everything" which is seen twice a week (about chemistry, geography, literature, foreign languages). Teachers and students take part in that program, popular scientific films are used as well as diagrams, charts and visual aids. From the letters that come in it is evident that the programs are viewed not only by the school children but also by adults working in various professions, especially those who are enrolled in correspondence courses.

The studio conducts a series called "Club of Interesting Encounters" which includes the participation of scientists and talk about prospectives for the development of science and technology.

The program called "Clever Machines" acquaints the viewers with the development of automation and telemechanics.

There are 16-20 productions for children per year as well as 13-15 theatrical plays. The young viewers also see from 25-30 puppet shows a year.

The program called "The Pioneer Theater" regularly presents plays performed by children's amateur artistic groups.

Sports programs are regularly conducted for the young viewers.

Once a month there is a television magazine called "The Pioneer."

During the first few days of every month there is a magazine called "Momentous Dates." The format of that program permits a laconic description of many events which occurred during that particular month of the year.

In addition to the serialized programs the studio also organizes thematic shows ("Storming of the Cosmos Continues," "In the Heart of Asia," "Young Collectors," "Let Us Take a Peek into the Future" and others).

The editorial office on broadcasts for children and young people now has an amateur theatrical studio.

The Central Television Studio receives many letters which contain suggestions, critical remarks and wishes. In 1950 only 713 letters were received, whereas in 1958 there were 56,723 letters.

There is a particularly large increase in letters commenting on political and scientific educational programs.

The letters are very helpful to the studio in compiling programs and in the creation of new program formats.

The most valuable suggestions, which reflect the interests of a majority of the viewers, are incorporated by the studio into its programs. Here is an example: in response to the numerous requests from women a series of programs entitled "Sew For Yourself" was organized. On the basis of suggestions from the viewers a series entitled "An Introduction to Musical Instruments" was organized.

Programs entitled "How to Operate a Television Receiver," "This Is For You, Women," and "Skillful Hands" were created on the basis of letters from viewers.

Many movies, theatrical plays, excerpts from operas, vaudeville shows, concerts and sports events are seen on television because of the requests received from the television viewers.

A Public Council of Television Viewers was organized at the Studio, which includes representatives from enterprises, educational institutions and agricultural organizations, as well as people engaged in various professions.

The Council takes an active part in the discussion of prospective plans for television and of past programs.

RSFSR

The autonomous republics and cities of the Russian Federation has over 30 television centers and television relay stations. Television broadcasts are even viewed beyond the Polar Circle-- in Murmansk, Vorkuta and Noril'sk; the construction of new centers is being conducted in Kamchatka and Yuzhnyy Sakhalin. Up to 30 new television centers and relay stations will be built in the RSFSR during the Seven Year Plan.

The Leningrad television studio is one of the oldest studios in our country. It started broadcasting in 1938 from a television center having a single studio with an area of 67 square meters. In addition to that there is a television relay point (TRP) in the radio house, which permits broadcasts (of the concert type, as a rule) from the main studio of the radio house.

The television center has two mobile television stations (MTS).

At the present time the construction of a powerful new television center with six studios is nearing completion.

Broadcasting is conducted on a daily basis. In 1959 the stations was on the air for a total of 1,270 hours.

The studio produces television magazines and various series ("Peace and Labor," "Science and Technology," "The Young Pioneer," "The Young Resident of Leningrad," "Music," "Did You Know?" and "Sports"); there is also a monthly almanac called "The Literary-Theatrical Leningrad."

The television magazine "Peace and Labor" has been seen since June 1956. The content and theme of the magazine are quite clearly defined by its title. It contains features called "The Innovator's Tribune," "People of Creative Labor," "With Our Friends Abroad" and "In the Fraternal Socialist Countries," which talk about People's China, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and so on; "Outstanding Fighters for Peace--Winners of the Lenin Prize," "In the Defense of Peace, Against the Atomic Threat."

A television series called "Science and Technology" is seen once a month. It acquaints its viewers with the achievements of Soviet science and technology. A regular feature of that series is "Scientists--For Production." Along with information the series included appearances by scientists, sketches about the work done by institutes and various laboratories, replies to viewers' questions about science and technology, various topics devoted to the propaganda of chemical knowledge. A feature called "Calendar Pages," which concludes each broadcast of the program is devoted to significant dates associated with the names of outstanding personalities in science and technology and with events of scientific significance.

Starting with April 1958 the studio began broadcasting a

a program called "The Leningrad Week," which was eventually replaced with "The Latest News," which is now seen every day.

A television magazine called "The Young Resident of Leningrad" reflects all of the more important events in the life of the young people of Leningrad.

Considerable interest is generated by a quiz which is conducted by that magazine.

The television magazine entitled "Music" has been on the air since June 1956 and is seen once every month or month and a half. The regular features of that magazine are "Composers in Our Studio" and "New Productions by Leningrad Theaters."

The series called "Did You Know?" consists of several sketches and novelties which popularize works of literature and art, tell about events taking place in cultural life, and about the creativity of writers, composers and artists.

The almanac called "The Literary-Dramatic Leningrad" introduces the viewers to the creativity and the projected works of writers and poets; it informs the viewers about the theatrical life of the city and contains a cycle of talks about the theater.

The monthly children's magazine called "The Young Pioneer" tells about all the important political events, about the achievements of science, technology, and art, about the types of work done by the pioneer organizations and by the school in an engrossing manner in words that the children can understand.

The studio produced many television plays—"Private Vakhrameyev," "The Poetry of a Triumphant Life" (about A.P. Dovzhenko), "Duty" (based on a story by Pavlenko), "A Business on Lurkin Street" (vaudeville by Lyabish), "Do You Remember Comrade..." (a production based on works by Gorbатов) and others.

The Leningrad studio exchanges television programs with the Tallin studio by means of a radio relay line. The residents of Leningrad once a week see programs produced by the Tallin studio.

The studio has a large motion picture photography crew and produces many filmed topics and sketches.

* * *

The Sverdlovsk studio has been in operation since November of 1955 and broadcast from two studios (220 square meters and 30 square meters); it has a mobile television station. It also has a motion picture filming crew. The studio mastered the production of animated films and films concert performances.

Over 200 programs on industrial themes are organized every year. Taking into consideration the significance of machine building the studio propagandizes the progressive experience gained by workers of machine building plants. The studio initiated programs about the advanced experience of workers broadcast directly from plants and shops.

Considerable interest was manifested in a combined program called "People of Inquisitive Thought" broadcast from the Sverdlovsk machinebuilding plant. The senior engineer of the plant acquainted the viewers with the achievements and creativity of the leading production workers. The best lathe operator was shown at work in the shop manufacturing spare parts for tractors, and a production line for the processing of roller bearings for tractors was also seen.

The series called "For Peace and the Welfare of the People" told about the achievements made by scientists who are successfully using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The broadcasts are based on material from scientific-popular films and films made by the Central Television Studio.

The programs called "Rural News" show the life on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Urals, the struggle for more abundant crops, various specific topics touched upon dealt with the cultivation of corn and the struggle to overtake and pass the USA in the per capita output of livestock products.

"The News of the Day" is seen six times a week.

Literary-dramatic presentations and musical and children's shows occupy a place of importance in the program schedule.

In the course of a year some 45 to 50 plays are seen. The studio acquaints the viewers with the new works by writers, artists, sculptors and composers. Locally produced television presentations are prepared.

An important event in the creative activity of the studio was the television presentation of N.A. Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Kashchey Bessmertnyy," and a show called "Our Bread" based on a story by writer R. Artishchev.

Sverdlovsk exchanges programs with other studios.

*

*

*

The Novosibirsk studio began regular broadcasts in April of 1957. The station is on the air six times a week. The station has two studios, 300 square meters and 50 square meters in area, the larger studio was put into operation at the end of 1958.

Political programs reflect the life of the workers of Novosibirsk, its factories--a metallurgical plant, the Siberian Agricultural Machinery Plant, a heavy machinery and hydraulic press plant imeni Yefremova, the "Trud" factory and others; the programs tell about the selfless labor of the residents of Novosibirsk who are struggling for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan. Workers, engineers, scientists, kolkhoz members, and agricultural specialists appear on television.

"The Latest News" programs show extensive city building, the activities of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the construction of a small scientific city.

The studio shows the life of the suburban kolkhozes and sovkhoses. "The Siberian Village Called Vengerovo"--is the title of an interesting sketch about a rayon with the most highly developed animal husbandry industry.

Television magazines are produced--"For Women," "Youth," "Sports" and "The Pioneer."

In collaboration with the branch of the Union of Writers the studio broadcasts a program called "The Literary Almanac," which includes works by Siberian literary figures.

Plays performed by dramatic theaters are shown as well as performances by amateur groups. The studio conducted an interesting experiment which turned out to be quite successful. A small announcer's booth with one TV camera was used to broadcast stage performances taking place at the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theater. "Eugene Onegin," "La Traviata" and "Tosca" were broadcast. First the entire opera was recorded on magnetic tape at the radio studio; then during the theater performance the microphones were switched off and the performers, on a signal from the director, sang the opera at half voice trying to synchronize their lip movements with the previously recorded sound. Naturally, the voices heard during the television show belonged to the performers seen singing the various arias.

The studio devotes considerable attention to broadcasts for children such as "History of the Alphabet," "History of the Pen," "A Trip Through the Blank Spots of Science" and "A Magic Key."

A mobile television station is in operation. There were reports from plants, from an art gallery, and from a building exhibit. There are broadcasts of plays, concerts from clubs and theaters, as well as coverages of sports events from stadiums and indoor sports arenas.

The studio is now well equipped with motion picture equipment. It regularly produces its own films.

The Novosibirsk studio is constantly exchanging programs with the Omsk, Tomsk and other studios.

* * *

The Kuybyshev studio went into operation in 1958. It has two studios and broadcasts six times a week.

In connection with the decisions of the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU the studio programmed a number of broadcasts dealing with problems of technical progress.

Programs called "The Worker of Our Times," "The Re-Birth of the Machine," "Machines Are Lining Up," "Casting in a Ceramic Mold," "On the Way to Complete Automation" all dealt with the creative initiative of the workers, directed at a perfection of production; those programs also described the activities of the communist labor brigades.

The personnel of the studio produce their own television presentations. The viewers showed considerable interest in a sketch called "Gaetano Finds Happiness," which told about the fate of an Italian named Gaetano Simonetti, who found a second homeland in the Soviet Union.

"The Latest News" is also produced. Locally produced film footage is used in the preparation of that program.

The editorial office of "The Latest News" produces a weekly television magazine called "Volzhskiye News."

The studio conducts regular broadcasts from a series of programs called "Noted People of the City and the Oblast," "Let Us Become Acquainted." It broadcasts a magazine called "For You, Women."

The broadcasts by the Kuybyshev studio are watched by television viewers in the Ul'yanovskaya oblast, where an oblast television station went on the air by the end of 1959.

* * *

The Rostov studio conducts regular broadcasts since April 1958. The studio is on the air six times a week for periods of from 2.5 to 3 hours a day and up to 4.5 hours on holidays. The total broadcast time during 1959 amounted to 930 hours. The station has two studios--280 square meters and 60 square meters in area.

There are regular broadcasts from the series "Through the Cities and Villages of the Don."

The studio broadcasts programs of the People's University, which has departments of literature and art, science and technology, and of progressive production experience. The viewers become acquainted through television with the successes attained by the communist labor brigades.

The studio organizes broadcasts of a critical nature which show inadequacies in work and supports valuable undertakings in every way possible, undertakings which help to fulfill the Seven Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The motion picture crew works in a very productive manner. All the important events are photographed. The visit of N.S. Khrushchev with M.A. Sholokhov in the Veshenskaya village was photographed by cameramen from the television studio and then shown by many other studios.

There are television magazines called "Don" (literary-dramatic and musical), "Youth," "For You, Women," and others.

* * *

The Kazan* studio started broadcasting just before the 42nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Prior to

that Kazan' had an amateur television center.

Programs are seen six times a week in two languages--Tatar and Russian. The broadcast day is from 2.5 to 3 hours long.

At the present time the programs are broadcast from a studio with an area of 300 square meters.

A mobile television station is used for on the spot broadcasts.

The following television magazines are seen--"Science--People," "News of the Day," "Magazine for Women," "Literature and Art," "The Young Resident of Kazan'."

A series of programs entitled "Folk Talent" is also broadcast.

* * *

The Ufa studio went on the air in February of 1959. The programs from that studio are seen five times a week. The broadcast day is two hours long on weekdays and 3.5 hours long on holidays. The station is on the air a total of 547 hours a year.

The television center has two studios--220 square meters and 30 square meters.

The studio shows its viewers the successes attained by the workers of Bashkir in fulfilling the Seven Year Plan. There are systematic appearances by leaders of republican organizations, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, writers, poets and masters of art.

The concerts, arranged by the studio, include the participation of the best artists of Bashkir.

* * *

The Izhevsk studio began its broadcasting activities in October of 1956. Broadcasts emanate from an 80 square meter studio. At the present time programs are seen five times a week in the Udmurt and Russian languages.

Most of the programs produced by the station deal with the life of the workers of the Udmurt republic.

It regularly broadcasts filmed sketches from the series called "Stories About the Seven Year Plan." The televiewers watched the following sketches: "Construction on the Kama," "The Udmurt Republic in the Seven Year Plan," and "The Sixth Sense"(about a communist labor brigade). The last sketch serves as evidence of the successful creative endeavors of the studio and the maturity of the studio personnel.

A long program was devoted to problems concerning the mechanization and automation of production at the radio factory. It was conducted by the senior designer at the plant.

The studio prepared a number of interesting programs about

the automation of peat enterprises, about the mechanization of heavy work in the field of transportation, about the application of new machinery in sawmills and so on.

The formats and topics of the television programs are quite varied: from a billboard to a literary portrait, from a movie sketch to a television presentation.

The studio regularly broadcasts "The Latest News."

A place of considerable importance in the programs is occupied by plays based on works by local dramatic writers. Television plays "Your Song," "The Birthday," and "Tears No One Sees" were well received by the viewers.

There is also a regular television magazine called "Udmurtiya."

For children there are plays performed by the republican puppet theater.

Programs of the Izhevsk studio of television are also received by workers in the adjacent rayons of the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR, those in the Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts.

* * *

The Petrozavodsk station began experimental broadcasts on the eve of the 21st Congress CPSU. The station has one studio 200 square meters in area.

At the present time broadcasting is conducted five times a week. The station was on the air a total of 435 hours in 1959.

A place of importance in its broadcasts is occupied by programs on political themes. Among them are such shows as "The National Crusade for Technical Progress" and "People of Inquisitive Thought."

The studio produces a television magazine called "Our Karelian Kray." There are weekly presentations of "The Latest News."

Literary-dramatic programs include a series called "A Calendar of Momentous Dates," material on new books, literary quizzes, concerts and plays.

* * *

The Nal'chik studio is broadcasting on a regular basis since 1957. The annual volume of broadcasting amounts to 761 hours, including 175 hours of live studio programs.

The station broadcasts five times a week in three languages: Kabardinian, Balkarian and Russian.

The studio personnel prepare political, literary, dramatic and musical programs.

"The Latest News" is broadcast twice a week.

Considerable attention is devoted to broadcasts on

broadcasts on agricultural themes. One such broadcast described the glorious deeds of the kolkhoz imeni Sovetskoy Armii, of the Urvanskiy rayon. A report entitled "With the Leading Corn Growers" was devoted to the daily lives of the corn growers of the "Chegem" kolkhoz, who in 1959 raised a high yield crop. Broadcasts that resemble a television sketch are also popular; they are called "In Two Neighboring Kolkhozes," and along with the successes and achievements show the inadequacies and determine measures for their elimination.

There are also three television magazines: "Kabardino-Balkaria," "Goryanka" and "The Young Leninist."

* * *

The Vorkuta studio started its regular broadcasts in January of 1959. The station has a 200 square meter studio.

The annual volume of broadcasting is 535 hours, including 90 hours of live studio broadcasts.

The station devotes much attention to broadcasts dealing with local life, the life of the city--the largest coal center beyond the Polar Circle.

The studio acquaints its viewers with the development of Vorkuta's economy, with the successes attained by the brigades of communist labor in the local mines, with the work of the geological survey workers in the tundra, and with the life and work of the people in the "stoke-hold" beyond the polar circle.

In the near future a second television center will go on the air in the Komi Autonomous Republic--in the city of Ukhta.

* * *

The Murmansk station is one of the northernmost ones in our country. It started broadcasting with a program called "The Kray Transformed by October" which was seen on 6 November 1957.

During the past year the studio showed the Kol'skiy peninsula covered with scaffolding of the new construction projects; it also showed new enterprises and powerful refrigerators.

There are series of programs about the development of productive forces in the Murmanskaya oblast: "The Tundra's Changing Appearance," and "Agriculture Beyond the Polar Circle." It also broadcasts programs like "In the Service of the People"--about the development of science in the country and on the Kol'skiy peninsula, about the fishing industry of the oblast, movie sketches: "In the North Atlantic," "The Blossoming Culture of the Kol'skiy Peninsula" and others.

Television described the city of Kirovsk--the chemical storehouse beyond the Arctic circle, and about the "Appatit" combine.

Metallurgists and fishermen, scientific and artistic figures appeared before the television cameras.

The television magazine called "Polar Resident," "The Latest News" and "News of the Day" as well as the programs called "The Ranks of Those Engaged in the Competition for the Title of a Brigade of Communist Labor are Growing," "The Romanticism of a Young Life," and other programs illustrate the heroic labor of the Soviet people.

In collaboration with a branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the station organized a program called "The Television University of Culture."

Among the children's programs great popularity is enjoyed by programs called "Stories by Grandmother Televizorovna."

Theaters are frequent guests of television: the oblast, dramatic, Northern Fleet and the puppet theaters. Their plays are seen on television.

The station presents interesting programs for Soviet and foreign sailors.

* * *

The Kaliningrad studio began broadcasting in July of 1958. Its television programs talk about the life and work of the sailors, fishermen, innovators and specialists from the fish canning combines, from the celluloid and ship maintenance industries, as well as about those from the machinebuilding and railroad car construction enterprises.

The Kaliningrad fishermen fish the year round in the Northern and the Baltic seas, along the shores of Africa, Canada, Brazilia, in the North Atlantic and in the vicinity of Newfoundland. Television correspondents' posts have been created on board the fishing vessels and consist of fans of motion picture photography.

The studio broadcasts movie sketches showing the extraction and processing of amber, and the remarkable, skilled people who process it.

The television programs devote considerable attention to concert and literary evenings and television presentations. The studio produces a satirical television magazine called "Tral."

The Kaliningrad station covers a radius of 50-60 kilometers. This allows the servicing of 10 rayons of the oblast, including the cities of Kaliningrad, Baltiysk, Svetlogorsk, Pionersk and Gvardeysk.

Programs of the Kaliningrad television station are also seen in part of the Polish People's Republic.

The Kirov television station started its regularly scheduled broadcasts in February of 1958. It has one studio with an area of 100 square meters.

The station broadcasts for 853 hours a year, including 180 hours of live studio programs. Programs are seen six times a week. The station shed light on the most important events occurring in the city and the oblast and responds operationally to the events of the day. In its broadcasts devoted to the propaganda of the decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU and of the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, it devotes extensive attention to problems inherent in the industrial development of the oblast, to the modernization of equipment, to the application of industrial methods of construction, and to the development and implementation into production of the newest scientific achievements.

Special programs are produced for the agricultural workers.

The station organizes regular productions of television magazines, such as: "Our Kray," "For Women" and "The Young Leninists."

A motion picture crew also works there.

* * *

The Chelyabinsk station went on the air in July of 1958. It has two studios (300 square meters and 50 square meters).

Since January of 1959 programs have been broadcast six times a week for an average period of from 2.5 to 3 hours.

The station presented no less than 300 broadcasts on political themes during the year, many of which were devoted to technical progress. There is a cycle of television show called "This Will Give Us Technical Progress," and a magazine "The Achievements of Science and Technology." The broadcasts entitled "Attention Sovnarkhoz" raises questions concerning the development of the national economy in the Chelyabinsk economic rayon.

The programs include such shows as "Battle for Metal," "The Southern Ural in the Seven Year Plan," sketches and stories -- "About the New," "Where It's Better," "Listen to Advice from Scientists, Comrade" and "About Those Who Are Ahead."

The station presented a series of programs called "Blossom, Our Beloved Kray."

The following programs are prepared for the agricultural workers: "See Us in the Field Villages" (stories about leading field workers), "For 300 Centners Per Hectare!" (a television course for corn growers).

A "University of Culture" was created. Its programs include talks on esthetic education, on music, literature and landscape painting.

A "People's Lecture Course" was initiated. It consists of

lectures on political, scientific educational and atheistic themes.

The young viewers watch a program called "School Years."

"A Theater of Folk Creativity," and a Theater of the Television Actor" were organized by the television studio. The members of the latter consist of some of the more gifted participants of amateur artistic activity. They prepare television plays and concerts under the guidance of studio directors.

There are competitions for the best reader, singer and dancer.

* * *

The Perm' television station started broadcasting in April of 1958. It has two studios with an area of 300 square meters and 50 square meters.

Broadcasts are made six times a week.

One of the basic forms of political broadcasting is the television magazine called "News of the Week." It includes regular features: "Let Us Execute the Decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU," "With a Movie Camera Through the Enterprises of the Oblast," "The Latest News" and "Briefly About Different Things."

In November of 1959 the magazine was transformed into a television newspaper "For the Fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule." It utilizes material about transformations in the Perm' oblast which took place during the first year of the Seven Year Plan, includes sketches about production innovators, about the achievements of Soviet science and technology and other short items.

A television lecture series was recently started. The lectures are devoted to problems of the communist education of the workers.

The youngest children may watch a game called "Think--And You Will Have the Answer, Make an Effort--And You Will Accomplish It." The young viewers are asked interesting questions, riddles, picture puzzles and games. The winners receive gifts.

The programs for young people include thematic programs, and movie quizzes. There was a competition for motion picture photography, photography and tape recording fans.

There is a series of programs called "Portraits of the Performers," "An Acquaintance with Musical Instruments," "Choir Singing in Our City"; there are also concerts by amateur performers.

The studio prepares its own television plays, such as "The Value of Man," "The Tempter" and others.

The broadcasts from Perm' are received within a radius of 100-140 kilometers, in the cities of Kudymkar, Berezniki, Aleksandrovsk, Chusovoy, Lys'va and others.

* * *

The Tyumen' station is operating since July of 1958. It is on the air five times a week. It broadcasts for a total of 697 hours a year.

Along with the showing of motion picture films the station also presents its own programs, reports on the work of the industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It conducts a series of programs called "How You Are Served."

There is also a television magazine called "For You, Women."

* * *

At first there was an amateur television center in Omsk with a small television studio. In 1959 a television center began its operations with two studios with an area of 260 square meters and 40 square meters. The station is located in a picturesque setting not far from the Irtysh. By now the area covered by that station has expanded considerably--they are seen in many rural rayons.

The station broadcasts six times a week for a total of more than 950 hours a year, 215 of which are live studio programs and 50 devoted to on the spot broadcasts.

There are regular series called "For Technical Progress," "The Steps of the Seven Year Plan," and "The Seven Year Plan--Ahead of Schedule!"; reports are presented from the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to popularize the experience acquired by Omsk poultry breeders a special film was made entitled "The assimilation of the Blue Virgin Territory"--about the breeding of ducks.

There is a television magazine called "Art." "With the Weapon of Satire" is a series of shows; plays performed by theatrical groups as well as by amateur collectives are shown. In its musical broadcasting the station utilizes various formats: lecture-concerts, concerts-riddles, and portraits of composers.

Children watch television magazines called "The Young Student of Omsk," and "Did You Know?" and a literary game called "Old Friends."

The viewers manifest extensive interest in broadcasts describing the progress of a competition between the cities of Omsk and Leningrad in the planting of greenery in the cities.

The studio regularly changes television programs with the Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk and other television stations in the country.

* * *

The Tomsk television station has been in operation since

June 1955. It broadcasted for a total of 957 hours in 1959.

There are regular series of shows about the competition for an early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan; about the leaders and innovators of production to whom entire evenings are sometimes devoted.

Leading personalities from enterprises, kolkhozes, active participants in the struggle for the fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan ahead of schedule all appear before the television camers. Inventions, rational suggestions, and innovations in science and technology--all that is also popularized with the aid of the television camera.

The motion picture photography crew produces five issues of "The Latest News" a week, which illuminate events taking place in the Tomskaya oblast. Photographic reports, sketches and commentaries account for a large share of the operational broadcasts. The viewers saw movie sketches called: "A Sailing" (about the river navigators of the Tomsk Basin), "In the Siberian Taiga" (about the lumber men), "The Tomsk Students on the Virgin Land," and "In the Northern Rayon."

There are monthly productions of television magazines called: "Did You Know?" which talks about interesting facts in the fields of science; art and literature, "Art" discusses art news occurring in Tomsk and the country; "The Happy Screen" is a program consisting of short satirical scenes, items, parodies, satiric songs, and scenes from motion picture comedies.

An amateur artistic group works with the studio. It includes 40 performers.

For the young people there is a television magazine called "The Young Residents of Tomsk."

Workers from scientific institutions, schools, cultural workers, kolkhozniks as well as scientists, writers, and artists who are visiting Tomsk are all invited to participate in television programs.

Programs are also organized for young viewers.

* * *

The Kemerovo station began broadcasting from a small studio in March of 1958. At the present time broadcasting is conducted from a large studio. A mobile television station went into operation.

The station broadcasts six days a week. The programs are viewed by the residents of Kemerov and other cities of the Kuzbass: Leninsk-Kuznetsk, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Belov, and Yurga.

Particular attention in the programs is devoted to the lives of the workers of Kuzbass. The viewers were shown the building of a new blast furnace at the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine, the construction of non-ferrous metallurgical plants,

and synthetic material factories. Broadcasts covering the construction of the Belovskaya State Rayon Electric Power Plant, situated in the center of Kuzbass were interesting.

Television systematically tells about the development of metallurgy, chemistry and the electrification of Kuzbass during the Seven Year Plan. People are shown--the creators of the Seven Year Plan.

The studio broadcasts a literary-musical almanac which acquaints the viewer with new works by local literary workers and composers. Television magazines are also seen: "This Is For You, Dear Women," "Youth"--for the young people. "Burn--Campfire"--for pioneers and school children, and a satirical magazine called "An Objective Objective."

"The Latest News" is seen twice a day. Programs broadcast from factories and from Houses of Culture are becoming more frequent because of the mobile television stations.

* * *

The Barnaul television station has been on the air since October 1956. Programs are seen five days a week.

The principal forms of programming are: talks, reports, interviews, television magazines, television plays, concerts, musical-educational and literary programs.

During the past year the studio produced thirteen productions. Some of the most interesting ones are: "At the Command of the Heart"--based on several chapters from a novel by E. Gorbатов called Nepokorennyye (The Untamed), "Tanya the Revolutionary"--according to a story by Vereyskaya, a play called "The Courageous Heart" based on a drama by the same name written by Ida Eval'd.

Two television magazines are presented each month: "In Our City" and "The Pioneer's Salute."

* * *

The Rubtsovsk studio was placed on the air on 1 August 1957. It broadcasts five days a week. The broadcast day is from two to three hours long.

The studio produces television magazines called "This Week," "Art," "For You, Women" and the "Pioneer's Magazine." The studio attained success in the presentation of political information. News on the national significance and those dealing in local affairs are presented regularly.

Public councils work in direct cooperation with every editorial office. The studio showed the viewers programs about the tractor plant and about other enterprises and about the successes attained by the virgin land workers.

* * *

The Biysk studio went into operation in April of 1957. It broadcasts five times a week for a period of from two to three hours a day and regularly produces television magazines called: "News of the Week," "I Want to Know Everything." There are also programs called "By the Map of the World."

Programs for the virgin land workers and a television magazine called "Burn--Campfire" enjoy extensive popularity. The studio organizes regular literary-dramatic programs.

* * *

The Krasnoyarsk station began regular broadcasts in October of 1957.

Principal attention in its broadcasts is devoted to political programs. There are regular presentations of "To the Seven Year Plan Fund," "At the Construction Projects of the Seven Year Plan," "Today on the Honor Roll," "People of Creative Thought," "Day of the Communist Brigade." Problems pertaining to industry and construction are reflected in a weekly report called "News of Krasnoyarsk."

"The Latest News" is seen every day, which utilizes not only reports about the kray, but filmed material sent by the Central Television Studio.

The studio presents television programs depicting automation and mechanization of production, and technical progress.

Programs on agricultural themes are seen once or twice a week. A television magazine called "Agriculture" has been on the air since May of 1959. Magazines called "Friendly Kids" (for school children), "Creative Krasnoyarsk," "Start," "For You, Women" and "The Young People's Club" are all broadcast; there are also series of programs called "Cities of the Siberian Land," "Know and Love Your City," "Club of Interesting Encounters" and others.

The viewers saw television compositions called "The Krasnoyarsk Spring," "Forward Only," "Blossom, Our Order Bearding Kray," "I Know Not Another Country Such as This"; scenes from many plays of the Krasnoyarsk theatrical season; television plays: "Basket of Fir Cones"--based on a story of the same name by Paustovskiy, "Vaganov"--based on a story by Nagibin, and others.

The children may watch series of programs called "Tales of Grandfather Krasnoyarsk," "A Happy Artist," "Grandfather's Piggy Bank," "The Happy Alphabet," "Do It Yourself," "The Cities of our Homeland," "Do You Know Your City?" and others.

The Noril'sk station started operating in August of 1959. It has a studio with an area of 200 square meters. The station broadcasts six times a week for 2.5 hours a day; on Saturdays and days preceding holidays--for 3.5 hours and on holidays and Sundays--for 4.5 hours. The studio organizes political and artistic broadcasts; produces shows for young people and children, presents "The Latest News." Television in the extreme North serves as evidence of the great concern shown by the Soviet government for cultural development in isolated rayons.

* * *

The Irkutsk station began broadcasting in December of 1957. It has two studios: one with a stage of 50 square meters and another large, general studio of 300 square meters. The station broadcasts six times a week.

The editorial office on political broadcasting sheds light on the life of the oblast, tells about the development and utilization of production forces of Eastern Siberia. The viewers were very interested in seeing a television film called "The Subjugation of Padun." The experience gained by workers struggling for the title of a brigade of communist labor is popularized.

Scientists, construction project directors, as well as propagandists, lecturers from the oblast committee of the party and from the branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific knowledge are all seen on television.

Artistic broadcasting is quite varied. In 1959 plays performed at the oblast dramatic theater were televised: "The Last Stop," "Why the Stars were Smiling," "A Person Matter," "A Servant of Two Masters"; two plays performed by the puppet theater--"A Tiny Parisian" and "Aladdin's Lamp" and a play from the Theater of the Young Viewer called "Mashenka."

There are thematic literary-dramatic programs.

The following television magazines are presented: "For You, Women," "The School Theater," "Skillful Hands" and "Take a Guess."

* * *

The Vladivostok station presents its programs five days a week from a studio with an area of 150 square meters. The total amount of broadcasting amounts to 825 hours a year.

The studio presented many interesting broadcasts about socialist reorganizations in the Primor'ye, and about the prospectives for the development of the national economy of the kray during the Seven Year Plan. The director of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR told the viewers about the development of science during the Seven Year Plan.

Considerable time is devoted to scientific-informational programs: "Automation of Our Times," "Why We Talk Like That," "I Want to Know Everything," "The Magicians of Today" (about chemistry).

In its broadcasts the studio uses such formats as television sketches, photographic sketches and reports.

Literary-dramatic broadcasts consist mainly of plays, dramatizations, and appearances by local writers and poets with their works.

The musical programs widely use recordings made by the Central Television Studio. There are frequent concerts by members of amateur artistic groups. Musical-educational programs are also seen. There are creative evenings of artists from local theaters.

Some of the programs designed for children and young people called—"Stories About the Seven Year Plan," "Know Our Kray," "In the Workshop of Those Who Know How," and "Your Books."

The studio utilizes its own filmed material in its broadcasts.

Television broadcasts from Vladivostok are seen by the residents of the cities of Artem, Ussuriysk, and Nakhodka, and by workers of the fishing combines located tens of kilometers from the kray center.

* * *

The Gor'kiy station has been on the air since August of 1957. It has two studios: 250 square meters and 40 square meters (with a special announcer's booth). It also has a mobile television station.

In the course of a year the station presents approximately 250 programs on political themes, 660-670 various motion picture films, 50 musical shows, over 60 literary-dramatic programs and approximately 70 children's programs. "The Latest News" is seen three times a week.

The station devotes extensive attention to propagandizing the Seven Year Plan in a series called "Steps of the Seven Year Plan" and "Figures of the Great Plan." These broadcasts are prepared in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Technical Information of the Council of National Economy of the Gor'kovskiy Economic Rayon. The sovnarkhoz engineers participate in the production of these television presentations.

The station produced its own television plays: G. Fedorov—"This Is How It Started" (about the events of 1917 which took place in Nizhniy-Novgorod) and "This Is How It Continued" (about the Volga military fleet), S. Orlov—"The Boldinskiy Autumn", M. Bubennov—"The White Birch Tree" and others.

The studio presents television magazines called "For Women,"

"Young People's Thursday" and "Art."

"Gor'kovskiy Pioneers" is an interesting television magazine. This program won a certificate at the All-Union Television Program Competition.

* * *

The Yaroslavl' station began broadcasting in January of 1958. Since 1959, as a result of the new radio relay lines, the residents of Yaroslavl' watch television programs of the Central Television Studio in addition to the local programs.

The station is on the air 1,790 hours a year, which includes 370 hours of motion pictures, and over 1,200 hours of programs from the Central Television Studio.

The local broadcasts tell about the life of the workers of Yaroslavl', about its industry, transportation and building projects as well as about the leading agricultural workers.

The best amateur performance groups, artists from the local symphony orchestra and the theaters all appear on the television.

The Yaroslavl' station presented its own television productions ("Dawns Over Russia," based on a book by a local writer, M. Rapov, "By the Shores of a Big River," based on a novel by another local writer P. Losev and others).

There are systematic presentations of television magazines called "For the Workers of the Village," "Pioneering," "Magazine for Women," "Art," and "Literary Yaroslavl'."

The studio prepares numerous movie sketches and subjects through its own efforts.

* * *

The Voronezh television station began operations in October of 1956.

In 1959 extensive changes took place in the operations of the studio. The number of local productions increased considerably. There are series of programs called "Story About a Figure" and "From the Foremost Kray" (about brigades of communist labor).

1959--the first year of the Seven Year Plan. The residents of Voronezh assumed specific obligations pertaining to the sale of meat, bread and sugar beets to the government. The studio in assisting the workers in their struggle to fulfill the obligations systematically presented programs entitled "The Residents of Voronezh--For the Homeland in the Year '59."

Agricultural workers may watch a monthly magazine designed for them and called "For You, Comrades Cattle Breeders." As a rule that program includes the participation of leading kolkhoz workers and agricultural specialists.

The young people's editorial office prepares interesting

programs. The viewers were pleased with the programs called "Our Voronezh Million" and "Our Own Bread."

Problems pertaining to the consolidation of the ties between schools and life are reflected in special programs such as "The School Production Brigade," "At School and In the Field," "In Our Kolkhoz" and "School Children--For the Kolkhoz."

A program called "The Voronezh News" is presented three times a week.

The Voronezh televiewers watch theatrical plays, musical reviews, a magazine called "Art," quizzes and so on.

The studio makes its own motion picture films.

* * *

The Penza television station went on the air in October of 1958.

Considerable attention in its programming is devoted to political subjects. The series entitled "Stories About the Seven Year Plan" and "Reserves of the Seven Year Plan" show the development of the Seven Year Plan and of the culture of the oblast.

There are also television magazines called "Youth," "Campfire," "For You, Women" and "Penza" (about literature and art); plays performed by amateur artistic groups are also seen.

The programs emanating from the Penza studio are seen in 25 rayons of the oblast.

Rebroadcast facilities went into operation in the cities of Kuznetsk, Kamenka, and Serdobsrk. It is planned to construct three additional rebroadcast stations. After they go into operation all the populated points of the oblast will be able to watch television.

* * *

The Stalinogorsk station which is located in the city of Stalinogorsk of the Tul'skaya oblast is seen in most of the Tul'skaya oblast and in parts of some of the neighboring oblasts.

Beside rebroadcasting programs from the Central Television Studio, its first program, it also organizes its own local programs.

Programs dealing with the life of the miners account for a considerable share of the local political broadcasts. Outstanding miners are invited to the studio. Some of the well known miners, Heroes of Socialist Labor appeared on television and told about record setting mechanized drifting. They were Semenov, Kochetov, and Kuznetsov. Their appearances were followed with a demonstration of combine model PK-2m. The programs dealing with the Kimovskiy slit showed the advantages of the open pit method of mining coal, which was something new in the Moscow basin. "New Machines for the Miners"--that was the title of a

program in which the director of the enterprises producing coal mining equipment showed the miners samples of new combines and other machines. There are many programs for chemists.

The studio produces a monthly magazine called "Through the Tul'skaya Oblast," a literary almanac, a sports magazine called "For Mass Participation and Skill" and programs covering the local news.

* * *

The Bryansk station started broadcasting in March of 1959 from a television center which was an addition to a relay station. It had a studio of 20 square meters.

Programs are seen five times a week. Programs consist of political broadcasts, performances by amateur performer groups from the city and oblast, various movies and filmed concerts.

Starting with 1960 the Bryansk studio will rebroadcast programs from the Central Television Center.

* * *

The Saratov television station started operating in December of 1957. Now it broadcasts six times a week. It is on the air a total of 1,113 hours a year.

The station has a studio with an area of 300 square meters, and one with a stage having an area of 50 square meters. It has a mobile television station.

There are series of programs called: "From the History of Our Kray," "By the Map of the World." Television magazines called: "Industry," "Health," "For You, Women," "Youth," "Literature and Art" and "The Pioneers of Saratov."

The studio produced movie sketches called "Vol'sk--A City of Cement Workers," "The City of Khmalynsk," "At the Zavolozhsk Kolkhoz," "A City in the Steppe"--about the virgin land sovkhos called "Urozhaynyy." It also produces its own filmed shows which are used in thematic programs: "In the Rayon imeni Oktyabrya," "On What Was Formerly Virgin Land" and so on.

The television magazine called "Industry" and thematic presentations acquaint the viewers with the industry of the oblast, with products made out of synthetic materials, with the production of mobile electric power plants and automation and tele-mechanical equipment found at the plants of Saratov.

Recently the studio started creating sketches about leaders of industrial and agricultural production.

The studio shows its own productions. A literary-artistic composition called "Vladimir Il'yich Lenin" was shown on television. The basis for that composition was a sketch by A.M. Gor'kiy about the great leader. The composition included some

segments from motion picture films and scenes from plays called "Man with a Rifle" and Kremlin Chimes."

The studio presents plays performed at the Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo, those performed by the Saratovskiy Dramatic Theater imeni Karla Marksa, performances by the Theater of the Young Spectator, by the Theater imeni Leninskogo Komsomola, by the puppet theater as well as circus performances.

The magazine called "Literature and Art" acquaints the viewers with new works by local poets, writers and composers.

There are frequent television appearances by people in art, students from the Saratovskaya State Conservatory imeni Sobinova and students from the school of music, as well as by the symphony orchestra, the singers and artists of the Saratov Philharmonia. Some of the most outstanding talents of the city take part in the broadcasts made by the University of culture.

* * *

The Stalingrad station has been on the air since January 1958.

The greatest emphasis in its programming is placed on political broadcasts. "We Are Heading Towards Communism," "Those Who Are Forging Ahead," "They Are Building a City" and other shows talk about how the decisions of the 21st Congress CPSU and of the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU are being executed.

The station devotes extensive attention to the most important construction project of the Seven Year Plan--the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Plant. The viewers regularly see how the construction work is progressing. A documentary film called "Victory on the Volga" was devoted to that construction project. A movie sketch called "The Birth of A Factory" was also created --about the construction and operation of the Stalingrad Aluminum Plant.

The comparatively young studio recently prepared a series of its own sketches about people--the creators of the Seven Year Plan. The sketch called "A Large Family," for example, describes a well known mason and his family. Another sketch called "A Day at a Certain Kolkhoz" graphically describes the wealth of the agricultural artel and shows people--the direct creators of material benefits. The sketch called "The Biggest in the Country" convincingly shows the growth of technology at a textile plant and an increase in the quality of the products manufactured by the textile workers.

The programs devote a lot of time to literary-dramatic and musical programs.

The television viewers saw a play performed by the amateur

dramatic studio called "Tanya," an etude called "How I published an Agricultural Newspaper" (based on Mark Twain), a novelty show about Chopin and others. A large individual project done by the studio was the play called "The Drummer" based on a play by A. Salynskiy. That production indicated the possibilities of the personnel of the studio, which established creative friendship with the actors of the oblast Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy.

The studio produces a television magazine called "Art." Recently its programming was enriched by a series of programs produced by the University of Culture.

Due to the mobile television station the viewers saw such important events as the large meeting of the builders of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Plant, devoted to the flooding of the foundation ditch.

With the assistance of that station programs originating directly from the various enterprises of the city are seen on television.

* * *

The Krasnodar television station began its operations on the Kuban'. It broadcasts for a total of 957 hours a year, including 210 hours of studio broadcasts. Broadcasts are conducted six times a week. The station has two studios: 300 square meters and 50 square meters.

There are series of programs entitled "Fulfill the Seven Year Plan Ahead of Schedule!" "Along the Path of the Great Seven Year Period," and "This Did Not Exist on the Map of the Kray."

There are series of programs called "Transformation of the Decisions of the Plenums of the Central Committee CPSU into Life," "Kuban' in 1965" and other shows to give an idea about industrial development, agriculture and culture of the Kuban'.

"The Latest News" is also seen.

There are monthly presentations of television magazines called "Dear Kuban'," "For You, Women" and "The Grandchildren of Il'yich."

The literary-musical magazine called "Dear Kuban'" acquaints the viewers with events taking place in the literary, musical and theatrical life of the kray. The television magazine called "The Grandchildren of Il'yich" illustrates the life of the pioneer troops, school children's homes; it tells about the studies and relaxation of the pioneers and school children.

An amateur artistic theater was established by the studio whose performers, besides working in dramatic productions, also participate in political and other broadcasts.

The broadcasts of the Krasnodar station are watched by residents of most of the rayons of the kray located within a radius of 80 or more kilometers.

* * *

The Sochi television station began broadcasting in April of 1959. Its programs are seen in many populated points along the shore of the Black Sea, right up to Novorossiysk and Batumi.

The station devotes considerable attention to programs dealing in treatment and rest of the workers who come to the sanatoriums and the houses of rest at Sochi. Artistic programs are expanding and improving in quality. A theater of children's amateur artistic performances was established by the studio.

* * *

The Armavir television station began operating on 1 February 1959. It broadcasts from a small television center. Its broadcasts are seen four times a week. Its broadcasts include: political, literary-dramatic and children's programs as well as motion pictures.

* * *

All the stations of the Krasnodarskiy kray produce motion picture films and exchange programs.

In order to cover the entire area of Kuban' with television broadcasting it is planned to construct relay stations in the cities of Primorsko-Akhtarsk, Novorossiysk, Kropotkin, the Pavlovskiy village and in other areas. With the aid of relay stations located in Rostov and Novorossiysk it will be possible to watch programs from Moscow.

* * *

The Pyatigorsk station went on the air in October of 1959. The television center is located on the highest point in the city--the Mashuk mountain. Its broadcasts are seen in many cities and villages of the Stavropol'skiy kray, almost in all the cities of the mineral waters resort region as well as in Kabardino-Balkariya.

It broadcasts four times a week for two hours a day, and from three to four hours on holidays.

The station acquaints its viewers with the multilateral life of the workers of the kray, with the decisions made by the party and the government; it propagandizes the achievements in the field of industry, agriculture, and culture; it talks about the development of public health, and about a rise in the welfare of the people.

Amateur artistic performers, musical and theatrical groups who are on tour are systematically seen on the television.

* * *

The Ul'yanovsk' station has been operating since November of 1959, and has a 200 square meter studio.

Broadcasts are made four times a week for two hours a day and for an additional hour or two on Saturdays and Sundays.

The studio presents reports from the enterprises. The viewers meet production innovators, scientific workers from the pedagogical institute, artists from the Philharmonic and amateur artistic groups.

The broadcasts are received throughout the Ul'yanovskaya oblast as well as in the neighboring rayons of the Tatar and Mordovian ASSR.

* * *

The Cherepovets television station went on the air in October of 1959; it has a 200 square meter studio and a small announcer's studio. It broadcasts three times a week.

Programs about technical progress, about the scientific and technical achievements in the field of metallurgy are broadcast, films are shown and concerts are presented. Metallurgists, builders, river navigators, lumber men and kolkhoz members from the Vologodskiy villages frequently appear on television.

* * *

The Ukrainian SSR.

Television broadcasting in the Ukraine is conducted by 11 stations: the Kiev, Kharkov', Stalin, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, L'vov, Lugansk, Kherson, Simferopol', Zaporozh'ye and Nikolayevsk, which, along with the relay stations, will soon blanket almost the entire republic with television broadcasts.

Each station broadcasts in two languages: Ukrainian and Russian.

* * *

The Kiev television station has been broadcasting since 1952. It has two studios with an area of 300 and 180 square meters. The studio also has two mobile television stations. Broadcasting is conducted on a daily basis. The evening broadcasts last for four hours. On Saturdays and Sundays the broadcast day is longer.

In 1959 two hour long day time programs were started twice a week for the benefit of those who work on the night or evening shifts.

The radius of clear reception is up to 100 kilometers. With the aid of relay stations, however, located at Chernigov,

Zhitomir, Belaya Tserkov', Cherkassy, Vatutina, Priluki, Vinnitsa and Boguslava; programs from the capital of the republic are also seen in a number of cities and rayons of an additional seven oblasts of the Ukraine. In the near future relay points will start working in other cities as well, as a result of which the area covered by the station in the capital will expand still farther.

The programs of the Kiev station are divided into two basic categories: political programming which includes political information and programs on industrial, agricultural and other themes, and an artistic category (literature, theater, music, graphic arts, movies and so on). In addition to that there are programs for children and young people.

A lot of time is devoted to the following series of programs: "For Technical Progress," "The Success of the Seven Year Plan is Decided by Everyone," "The Figures of a Great Plan," "Fulfill the Seven Year Plan Ahead of Schedule!" "What Did You do Towards the Fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan?" "The Future Begins Today" and others, which mobilize the workers for an active participation in communist construction.

In order to propagandize progressive labor experience constantly operating "Schools of Progressive Experience" were organized in industry and agriculture. Their work is guided by public councils headed by noted scientists.

The "schools" acquaint the viewers with advanced methods of labor in various branches of the national economy and with the latest achievements of science and technology. The lectures, talks and demonstrations of various innovations are accompanied by appearance of innovators, in industry and agriculture, by specialists, scientists and party and soviet workers. The competition for the best invention in minor mechanization in agriculture is proceeding very well.

In addition to that the editorial office on political broadcasting produces television magazines called "The Soviet Village," "Youth Speaks," "For Man's Meath" and others. Reports from factories, plants, from kolkhozes and sovkhoses, from scientific institutions, from the Exhibit of Progressive Experience in the National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR are organized.

The editorial office on political broadcasting also presents programs called "Science for the Village," "New Technology for the Kolkhozes," "Let Us Talk About Reserves in Agricultural Production," "The City Works for the Village" and many others.

New programs made their appearance in artistic broadcasting as well. The television University of Culture at Home has been started and is working very well. It introduces the viewers to music and literature, the theater and applied arts in a popular, clearly understandable manner.

The television viewers are able to watch productions by the

dramatic television theater, organized by the studio. Its repertoire includes plays called "Sasha Chooses the Way"--M. Zarudnyy, "Flight Out of the Night"--by brothers Tur and so on.

There are also television magazines called "Art," and "The Literary Almanac."

The editorial board for musical broadcasts produces a regularly seen television magazine called "Music", which illustrates the creative life of the Union of Composers Ukrainian SSR and that of the neighboring republics as well.

The Kiev station broadcasts the plays performed by leading theatrical companies visiting Kiev from Moscow (the MKhAT, Theater imeni Vakhtangova, the Theater imeni Yermolovoy and others), Minsk as well as those performed by the Ukrainian theaters.

The establishment of a motion picture filming crew at the studio provided an opportunity to enrich the programs with various filmed material, photographed on both narrow and wide film, and made it possible to photograph up to eight long concert programs within a short period of time.

The Kiev television station makes motion pictures directly from the kinescope image and later distributes these films to other studios.

Since 1959 the television magazine called "News of the Day" has been presented every day.

* * *

The Dnepropetrovsk station is broadcasting since 1958 six times a week.

It presents series of programs: "Through Heroic Labor We Shall Execute the Grandiose Communist Assignment," "Fulfill the Seven Year Plan Ahead of Schedule!", "The New Building Projects of the Seven Year Plan," "Lectures for Corn Growers," "The Television University of Culture," "Favorite Motion Picture Actors" and others.

It produces television magazines called "Folk Creativity," "The Soviet Woman," "A Club of Interesting Encounters" and "The Bugle."

Once a month the studio presents a television news reel called "News of the Dnepropetrovsk Area."

The broadcasting schedule includes programs produced on the spot, which are made possible through the mobile television station.

Twice a week the studio in collaboration with the Bureau of Technical Information of the Svonarkhoz conducts a program called "For Technical Progress."

On Tuesdays and Fridays there are day time programs.

Programs transmitted by the Dnepropetrovsk studio are seen in Krivoy Rog, Dneprodzershinsk, Nikopol', Pavlograd of the Dnepropetrovskaya oblast as well as in the Zaporozhskaya,

Poltavskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khar'kovskaya and Salinskaya oblasts.

* * *

The Luga television station started broadcasting during the second half of 1958. Its programs are now seen six times a week.

Programs called "For the Welfare of the Workers," "With the Metallurgists of Voroshilovsk," "On the Steel Highways," "Imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii," "For the Toilers of the Field," all reflect on the work of the miners, builders, and factory workers, railroad men, and rural workers.

There is a monthly television magazine called "The Lights of Donbass."

Great popularity among the children is enjoyed by programs called "The Bookcase of Grandfather Druzhinin," concerts by children's amateur artistic groups, fairy tales that are acted out, and performances by the puppet theater.

The studio monthly presents a literary almanac which includes the participation of the oblast writers.

Starting with August of 1959 there are two lectures a month by the University of Culture.

* * *

The L'vov television station started broadcasting in November of 1957. It is on the air six times a week.

40% of the total broadcast time is accounted for by political programs. The remaining time is set aside for musical, literary-dramatic programs and for children's programs. In the course of a year approximately 350 artistic, newsreel and documentary, scientific-informational motion pictures and movie compositions are seen.

The studio has a mobile television station. By means of that station reports presented directly from plants and kolkhozes are seen as well as plays and concerts from the theaters.

The viewers show a lively interest in such series as "People of the Seven Year Plan," "Figures of a Great Plan," "The Decisions of the June Plenum in Action" and "The School of Progressive Animal Husbandry Experience."

A television "Club of Lovers of Music" has been organized; quizzes on musical and sports themes are presented.

Three television magazines are produced: "For Technical Progress," "The Atheist" and "Art."

For the children there are entire series of programs: "I Want to Know Everything," "Writers and Composers Work for the Children."

Programs by the L'vov television studio are seen in two voyevodstvo of the Polish People's Republic--Zhesheveskiy and Lyublinskiy.

* * *

The Odessa station began broadcasting on 1 October 1956. It has two studios: 300 square meters and 50 square meters. The television station operates six times a week for three hours a day.

The political editorial board of the station produced a number of interesting programs: "Lenin's Ideas Are Becoming a Reality," "A Tested Helmsman," "Young Guard of Communism," "There Were 26 of Them," and "Odessa is Building"; a series of programs about the early fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, and programs on technical progress themes. Television magazines are produced: "Science and Knowledge," "An Agricultural Innovator," "Soldier of the Homeland" and "Sports in Odessa."

The editorial office for literary-dramatic broadcasts produced its own programs: "An Exposed Miracle Maker"—G. Fielding and "Simpleton"—N.V. Gogol; it demonstrated a number of television sketches: "A Line Member of the Labor Guard" and "Friends From the Same Workshop."

Telev viewers saw many plays in 1959 performed in the theaters of Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Lugansk, Sevastopol' and of other cities of the country.

The writers and journalists of Odessa take an active part in the work of the television studio.

In the autumn of 1959 the Odessa studio showed one of its programs to Moscow.

The telev viewers were pleased to see a television sketch called "Masters of the Blue Harbor," a collection called "Odessa News" and a concert on film.

Odessa programs are viewed by the residents of the Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts, as well as those living in a number of the rayons of the Moldavian SSR.

The studio is conducting a series of experiments in receiving broadcasts by the Kishinevsk television center.

* * *

The Stalinsk television station (Donbass) began its operation in August of 1956. At the present time its broadcasts are received not only in the Stalinskaya oblast, but also in the Luganskaya, Rostovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts as well.

The technical equipment of the studio permits the presentation of complex broadcasts: appearances by large ensembles, and dramatic and musical plays with many acts. The television center consists of two studios with an area of 300 square meters and 60 square meters containing five channel equipment. It also has a mobile television station.

During the week the station broadcasts six evening and

three daytime programs.

The broadcasts include cycles of programs: "This Will Take Place During the Seven Year Plan," "Stories about the Seven Year Plan," "People of Creative Labor," "In Fulfilling the Decisions of the 21st Congress," "Decisions of the June Plenum in Action."

The series called "This Exists" and "This Will Be" tell about the development of the national economy of the Ukraine and of the Donbass during the Seven Year Plan.

The studio organized "The Television University of Progressive Experience," the purpose of which is to regularly describe the technical creativity of the rationalizers and inventors, to acquaint the viewers with experience gained by the leading workers and innovators in production, to furnish information about new techniques, about automation and mechanization of production processes. Engineers, inventors, members of communist labor brigades, rationalizers and innovators in production are all involved in the preparation of the programs.

There are also programs called--"Attack the Bottlenecks!" These programs are competitions for the best suggestion helpful in the elimination of bottlenecks in the work of underground mine transportation systems. The competition is conducted in collaboration with the combine "Stalinugol" and the oblast council of the society of inventors and rationalizers.

The Television University of Culture has been organized. The study course includes lectures about Russian and Ukrainian Soviet literature, music and the theatrical and graphic arts. Lectures are accompanied by the performance of musical works, fragments from plays, with the presentation of theatrical plays, filmed plays and so on.

The musical editorial office of the studio conducts series of programs called "The Musical Dictionary," "Concerts-Riddles," "Musical Quizzes," television stories about life and creativity of the composers and so on.

The programs for children and young people include programs: "In the Land of Plenty"--about the Seven Year Plan, "There are no Uninteresting Sciences in the World," "Talks by Professor Vseved (Knowall)," "Stories About Music," "Magic Doctor Do-re-mi" and others.

Through programs entitled "Favorite Movie Actors" the studio systematically acquaints the televiewers with the creativity of the best Soviet motion picture actors.

It also produces its own shows. Such shows are the stagings of short literary works lasting not more than one hour as well as plays with many acts. Satirical productions are also shown under a combined title of "Don't Bypass!"

Magazines entitled "For Our Women," "Pioneering," a news-program called "News of the Week."

The motion picture cameramen from the studio photographed

many sketches and thematic shows. They include: "The First of A Great Competition"--about the dissemination of information about innovators' undertakings by the well known miners Nikolay Mamay and Aleksandr Kol'chik. "The Starting of the 'Donetskaya-Komsomol'skaya' Blast Furnace," "Along the Canal Severnyy Donets--Donbass," "The Gasification of the Cities of Donbass," "A Dynasty of Metallurgists"--about the Zhdanov steel smelters, "Innovator Aleksandr Shtykh"--about the experience gained by a machine operator of the Novo-Gorlovskiy Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant and others.

* * *

The Khar'kov station went on the air in 1955. The programs presented by that station are varied. Political programs contain stories about the struggle of the Soviet people for an early fulfillment of the assignments of the Seven Year Plan in industry and agriculture, about friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union, about life in countries of the people's democracies. There are also scientific-informational, educational, entertainment and sports programs.

In the course of a year the studio presents from 30 to 35 of its own shows.

There are four monthly television magazines: "Art," "For Women," "Musical Life" and "The Bugle."

The motion picture crew photographs from 90 to 100 subjects in the course of a year; the following movie sketches were created --"The Cities of Our Economic Rayon," "New Methods of Electric Welding," "The Birth of a Turbine," "The Merefyanskiy Glass Fiber Plant," "The Leading Kolkhoz of the Krasnokutskiy Rayon," "So the Land Will Bloom Forth with Gardens," "With Our Friends the Sailors"--dedicated to the sponsorship by the komsomol members of the Plant imeni Tinyakova of one of the leading subunits of the Black Sea Fleet.

Since the first part of 1959 the studio has been conducting an "Oblast Seminar for Corn Growers" for the agricultural workers. The program includes ten educational themes. Each one is given one theoretical and one practical exercise. Lectures for the participants of the seminar were read by leading scientists from Khar'kov. The television shows utilized educational motion picture films about some of the leading corn growers and about progressive corn growing and agrotechnical techniques for the cultivation of corn. Some of the talks were accompanied by movie sketches produced by the studio: a movie sketch was filmed about the local plant for the production of high-grade corn seed and hybrid corn seed, as well as a film about a new machine for sorting seed and so on.

In meeting the numerous requests by the television viewers, the studio was the first one in the Ukraine to start daytime broadcasting in April of 1959.

* * *

The Simferopol' station went into operation in January of 1959. It has a studio of 300 square meters and an announcer's studio of 50 square meters. Broadcasting is conducted six times a week, for a period of three hours a day; during holidays and Sundays--for six hours a day.

The studio organizes political broadcasts, and conducts a "University of Culture." With the aid of a mobile television station it presents plays, and concerts from theaters and clubs.

The radius covered that station is 100 kilometers.

* * *

The Kherson studio went on the air in April of 1959; it has a single studio with an area of 80 square meters. Broadcasting is conducted six times a week (for three hours a day), including three days a week of its own productions and three days of re-broadcasts from the Odessa studio.

There are also political programs; a "University of Culture" was organized. "The News of the Week" is broadcast, as well as plays prepared by the folk theater created by the studio.

The broadcasts seen by the television center are seen within a radius of 70 kilometers.

* * *

The Nikolayevsk station started broadcasting in August of 1959 and has one 80 square meter studio. It broadcasts six times a week (three hours a day), among which three days are devoted to its own productions and three days to rebroadcasts of programs from the Odessa and Kherson studios. Political and artistic programs are organized. With the aid of the mobile television station broadcasts of plays and concerts from theaters and clubs are conducted.

The radius of the signal is 70 kilometers.

* * *

The Zaparozh'ye television station went on the air in April of 1959. It has one studio with an area of 100 square meters. Broadcasts are seen six times a week (three hours a day), three days of which are devoted to its own productions and three days to a rebroadcast of programs transmitted by the Dnepropetrovsk station. Political and artistic programs are organized. There is also a "University of Culture." "The News of the Week" is seen as well as plays and concerts from theaters and clubs.

The programs broadcast by the station are seen within a radius of 70 kilometers.

Belorussian SSR.

The Minsk station went on the air in July of 1955. A two hundred meter amber-colored television tower went up in the center of town next to a small house which was where the first congress of the RSDRP (took place.

In 1957 the studio acquired a mobile television station. Broadcasts from plants, factories and stadiums were initiated at that time. Reports from the tractor factory, one of the largest enterprises of the capital of Belorussia, told about the work by the brigade of communist labor. Another report told about the automation of production. Since then reports became a regular feature among the programs of the station.

A considerable amount of time among the programs is occupied by movie sketches produced by the station itself. One such sketch described the students of the Gordeyskaya school who obligated themselves to cultivate 100 hectares of land with their own hands. The kids kept their word. They raised a high yield crop of corn vegetables, established a rabbit farm and several bee hives. They now have a large farm. Many of them learned how to operate a combine, a tractor and an automobile.

The movie sketch called "First Among the Belorussian Builders" told about a brigade leader who, following the example set by Valentina Gaganova, transferred to a brigade which was lagging.

The broadcasts by the studio also include television plays and stagings, concerts and literary evenings.

One of the largest productions by the studio was the television presentation based on a poem by Yakub Kolas, a poet of Belorussia called "Semen Muzyka." The poem represents an extensive poetic canvas about the fate of a talented man of the pre-revolutionary Belorussia.

Another extensive production was a play based on a work by a young Belorussian poet and dramatist V. Korotkevich "The Mill on Blue Still Waters." That production told about the struggle of the Belorussian partisans during Hitler's occupation.

Well deserved success was enjoyed by a play produced by the studio based on work by M. Gor'kiy called "Yakov Bogomolov."

A total of 22 plays were produced by the studio in the course of the last year.

The folk theaters enjoy success among the television viewers. Extensive work is accomplished with the members of those theaters. The dramatic groups of the Belorussian State University and of the Polytechnical Institute display their talents.

There is a folk theater in the small town of Slonim, which presented a play based on a work by Boris Gorbatoev called "Youth of the Fathers." That play was also seen on television. Subsequently that theater displayed its latest production based on a play called "Colonel of the Uneasy Service" written by young literary workers from Preobrazhensk and Baran.

The Minsk station broadcasts for a total of 1,111 hours a year. Its programs are seen once a week.

With the aid of relay stations programs originating in the Mogilevskaya, Bobruyskaya and Baranovicheskaya oblasts are seen in Minsk.

* * *

The Gomel' station has been on the air since January of 1958 as an amateur television center.

Television programs are seen four days a week for 2 hours 30 minutes a day. The programs include: personal appearances, talks, television sketches, motion pictures, concerts and short theatrical productions. Most of the programs consist of motion picture films.

* * *

The Kazakh SSR.

In 1958 three television centers were constructed and placed into operation in the Kazakh SSR: at Alma-Ata, Karaganda and Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

The construction of television centers at Aktyubinsk and Petropavlovsk are nearing completion. Relay stations at Akmolinsk, Kustanaya, Chimkent, and Leninogorsk will soon expand the area covered by television broadcasts and will connect industrial and steppe rayons of Kazakhstan with the large cultural centers of the republic and of Siberia.

* * *

The Alma-Ata station began broadcasting in April of 1958.

The station is equipped with a mobile television station, and motion picture photographic equipment.

Programs are heard in the Kazakh and Russian languages six times a week for a period of from 2.5 to 3 hours a day.

The programs of Kazakh television devote considerable time to thematic broadcasts devoted to the life of workers in industry and agriculture, to workers in the virgin lands, to the assimilation of virgin lands, to the struggle for the Kazakh billion of bread and for the fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan ahead of schedule. The studio prepared a series of programs about the "Kazakhskaya Magnitka," about technical progress at the enterprises, at the construction projects and at the sovkhoses of the republic. Several programs are devoted to the future of Alma Ata in the Seven Year Plan.

Television sketches, novelties, stories and personal appearances by specialists are illustrated with motion pictures, photographs, diagrams, models and so on.

An amateur theatrical group works with the studio for the

preparation of television productions, literary-dramatic and musical broadcasts.

The programs originating at the Alma Ata studio may be seen by the residents of the capital of Kirgizia--the city of Frunze.

* * *

The Karaganda station began broadcasting in October of 1958. It has two studios and broadcasts five times a week in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

The station prepared a number of interesting television sketches about the miners, innovators of the Seven Year Plan, about the construction of the Sarbay combine.

The studio has a mobile television station.

* * *

The Ust'-Kameogorsk station went on the air in July of 1958. Programs are heard in the Kazakh and Russian languages five times a week!

There are weekly programs on industrial themes: "Automation--Wings of the Seven Year Plan," "They Are Moving Ahead" (about leading industrial workers), "On the Seven Year Plan Watch" and others.

By using movie film title boards, photographs, scenes from motion picture features, the studio produces programs devoted to the most important events of the day.

There are television magazines called "Agriculture" and "Music."

* * *

The Uzbek SSR.

The Tashkent station went on the air in November of 1956. It has two well equipped studios. Its equipment is made for eight channels (five studio channels and three motion picture channels). The equipment includes two individual control panels.

The studios have five television camers. There is also a mobile television station.

The station broadcasts on a daily basis in two languages--Uzbek and Russian. During weekdays the programs last for 3.5 hours and on Sundays--for five hours (two hours during the day for children and three hours in the evening).

The political programs devote their main attention to industrial and agricultural topics, to technical progress, to the full scale mechanization and automation of production, and to the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology in the national economy. Many of the programs are devoted to cotton growing.

During the past three years the republic was visited by 629 foreign delegations from 75 foreign countries. Many of them appeared on television.

The conference of writers from Asia and Africa which took place in Tashkent was comprehensively covered by television. "The Spirit of Tashkent"--these words became a symbol of sincerity, mutual understanding and the struggle for peace. Well known writers from China, Japan, Cameroon and from other countries who took part in the conference made personal television appearances.

The studio produces its own programs; in a series of programs called "Musical Evenings" it acquaints the viewers with the creativity of the Uzbek composers.

There are daily presentations of "The Latest News" heard in two languages: Uzbek and Russian.

The following television magazines are seen: "Women of the Soviet Uzbekistan," "Literature and Art," "In a Field Village," "Masters of the Future," "A Soviet Warrior" and "The Campfire."

Programs originating in Tashkent are seen by residents of many cities and oblasts of the Uzbek SSR.

Georgian SSR.

The Tbilissi station is located in the Park of Culture and Rest imeni I.V. Stalina at an altitude of 800 meters above sea level and 15 kilometers from the city.

The first television program was seen at the end of 1956. The station operates six days a week. It has a mobile television station. During 1959 it was on the air for a total of 1,211 hours.

The station broadcasts series of programs called: "The Seven Year Plan in Action," "In the Cities and Rayons of Our Republic," "Heroes of the Seven Year Plan" and others.

There are regular presentations of "The Latest News." The editorial office made it possible to present important events taking place in the life of the republic on television on the day of their occurrence.

The station shows some of the leading workers from enterprises, kolkhozes and describes their feats of labor.

The scientific-informational program illuminates achievements of the Soviet and foreign science and technology. Considerable interest was manifested by a program entitled "Excavations in Distant Palestine." It told about a book by an Italian archaeologist, who discovered a monument dating from the 4th-5th centuries in Palestine, which bore several mosaic inscriptions in the Georgian language.

The following television magazines are seen every month: "Art," "Our Youth" and "Iav-Nana"--for women and "The Sparrow" for the children.

The station also shows its own productions. In 1959 the viewers saw a historical-revolutionary play called "White Nights" based on a work by Ch. Lomtadze, a staging of a story by

Kononov called "Lenin at Shushensk," "Darispan's Adversities"--Kldiashvili, "Chippolino's Adventures"--Dzhanni Radari and others.

Many of the station's programs are devoted to propagandizing new works by Georgian writers, artists, and composers. Segments from an opera by D. Toradze called "Bride of the North" were shown, as well as fragments from a ballet by A. Machavariani "Otello," and from an opera by Gabichvadze called "Nana" as well as other works.

The Tbilisi station was among the first ones in the country to organize a television University of Culture.

Azerbaijan SSR.

The Baku station broadcast its first program in January of 1956. In August of the same year the station began broadcasting five days a week. At the present time it is on the air six days a week. It broadcasts for a total of 1,076 hours a year. The programs are heard in Azerbaijani and Russian.

A series of programs were created devoted to the Seven Year Plan of the republic, to leading workers in industry and agriculture. The following programs are also seen--"The Television Honor Roll," "For You, the Brigades of Communist Labor," "In the Fraternal Soviet Republics" and "The Followers of Valentina Gaganova."

The following magazines are produced: "Our Economy," "The Musical Almanac," "Literature and Art," and "The Physical Culturist."

In acquainting the viewers with works by contemporary dramatists and writers the studio prepares programs for the series called "Classics of Azerbaijan Literature."

Writers take an active part in the work of the studio. They not only make personal appearances and read segments from their own works, but also write sketches, compositions and plays for television.

The following television movie magazines are produced: "With a Movie Camera Through the City" (a satirical magazine) and "The News of the Republic."

For children there are two television magazines: "The School Hour" (in Azerbaijani) and "This Is For You, Schoolchildren!" (in the Russian language).

In the programs the young viewers meet their favorite hero, "Professor of Everything," Vasilii Vasil'yovich Universalkin, who receives many letters from the children.

Programs transmitted by the Baku station are also seen by the residents of Krasnovodsk.

Armenian SSR.

The Yerevan station has been presenting its programs since 1956.

Many programs talk about the Seven Year Plan of the republic,

of its cities, rayons and individual enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Studio produced filmed material, photographs, diagrams, maps, models documentary films and movie magazines are used as illustrations.

There are also series of programs called: "Cities and Rayons of Our Republic," "Through the Fraternal Republics," "Cities and Economic Rayons of our Country," and "Through the Countries of People's Democracies."

"The Latest News" editorial office four times a week shows films photographed on narrow film which depict various events taking place in the political, production and cultural life of the republic.

The station broadcasts a series of programs entitled: "Momentous Dates for Next Month" (8-10 short items in each program), and produces its own shows.

Before the motion picture film called "Man's Fate" was shown in movie theaters, the station staged that story by M. Sholokhov on television. The author of that staging and its producer (in the Armenian language) was the chief director of the studio. Stagings of "Lenin and Ali" (based on a poem by Yeghishe Cherents), "The Artist" (based on a story by A. Shirvanzade) were also seen. The following plays were televised: "Men of Honor"—by a young dramatist Vladimir Arutyunyan, "Leave at Dawn"—by Yaroslav Galan and performed by the artists of the theater imeni Sundukyan, "Lusik Lusinyan" performed by artists of the Artashatskiy Rayon Theater.

The station has a mobile television station.

Twice a month the viewers watch a television magazine called "Art." The Yerevan television systematically presents evenings of Soviet poets, thematic concerts-talks, devoted to Armenian composers: S. Komitas, A. Spendiaryan, R. Melikyan, A. Satyan, A. Babadzhanian and others.

Considerable time is devoted to broadcasts for children. They frequently watch drawings made by "Ugol'ek." The studio has its own puppet theater, which produced the following plays: "Mashenka and the Bear," "Grandfather Frost," "Kolobok," "The End of Evil," and "The Rabbit's House." A pioneer's theater was organized. The "actors" in that theater are members of the children's amateur artistic group.

A television magazine called "The Young Leninist" is seen regularly. The young viewers also watch some of the best productions of the Yerevan Theater for Young Viewers.

Latvian SSR.

The Riga station went on the air in 1954. The large studio has two television channels and one reserve channel. The small studio has one television channel and one reserve channel. There is also a mobile television station. The station operates for a total of 1,300 hours a year.

Political broadcasting is varied in format and content. Programs dealing in the fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan, about the successes attained in industry and agriculture form the bulk of its programs.

"Television News" is seen every day with the exception of Sundays. The viewers see and hear short filmed reports about events taking place in the political, public and cultural life, interviews, and commentaries on international themes.

"Dadzis" ("Thorn"), a satirical magazine is also seen.

Once a month there is a television magazine for women with a supplement called "The Culinary Page." A television magazine called "At School and At Home" is produced for the children. "Art News" is also broadcast.

In the course of a year the studio presents up to 60 television productions. They include--"Pages About the Creativity of Tchaikovsky," an opera by Zhilinskiy "The Golden Steed" (based on Raynis), "E. Grieg," "The Bakhchisaray Fountain," "How Ivan Ivanovich Quarrelled with Ivan Nikiforovich" (based on a short story by Gogol).

Amateur artistic groups from the Tukumskiy, Madonskiy, Yekabpilsskiy, Ruenskiy, Saldusskiy, Smiletinskiy and other rayons appear on television.

Creative evenings with some of the leading artists of the republic, composers, writers and poets, contests for children and young people called "Let's Read Together" enjoy considerable popularity.

The Riga station stands out in the high cultural level of its broadcasts. The studio thoroughly worked out the technological process of preparing and presenting the programs. Representatives from many other stations study the experience acquired by the Latvian television broadcasters.

Lithuanian SSR.

The Vil'nyus station transmitted its first program in February of 1957.

The station is on the air six days a week.

A new television station is under construction at Vil'nyus. The large studio with an area of 300 square meters will soon go into operation. At the present time broadcasts are being made from an announcers' studio. The mobile television stations are used to present broadcasts directly from enterprises, from kolkhozes, schools and clubs.

Programs called "A Day of the Rayon" enjoy great popularity among the viewers. An entire evening is devoted to such a program, which includes a television sketch about the rayon or a city, personal appearances by leading workers from industry and agriculture, concerts by amateur artistic performers. In addition to that the studio brings material about the Seven Year Plan and about its creators.

The station also broadcasts series of programs entitled: "By the Map of Lithuania," "In the World of Technology," "Lithuanian Soviet Opera and Ballet" and "Laughter Makes it Easier to Live."

In addition to that there are television news, press conferences on important problems of political life, stagings, evenings of folk songs of the USSR, of lyrical poetry and music.

Broadcasts by the Vil'nyus television studio are rebroadcast by stations at Kaunas, Kedaynyanya, Panevezhisa and by a station at the resort town of Druskininkay.

Estonian SSR.

The Tallin station went into operation in 1955. The television center is located in the House of Radio. A 100 square meter radio studio has been adapted for television broadcasting.

The radio theater is also used for television broadcasting.

A new television center is under construction. It will have three studios with areas of 320, 150 and 60 square meters.

Programs are heard in Estonian and Russian.

"The Latest News" and "The Realistic Camera" are seen every day.

Starting with August 1959 a second program has also been seen. Three times a week that program presents rebroadcasts from the Leningrad television station.

Twice a week there are hour long programs in the Finnish language, which are very popular with viewers in Finland.

The political programs consists of talks on themes of current importance, as well as series: "The Socialist Industry," "The Socialist Agriculture," a report called "Science and Technology", commentary programs on international themes, movie sketches about the life of different countries and peoples.

The station also presents programs called "The Seven Year Plan of Our Homeland" and "The Leaders of the Seven Year Plan."

The series entitled "Problems of Literature and Art" utilizes various formats--television sketches, interviews, and literary portraits. This category also includes programs entitled "Writers Before the Camera," "Popular Soviet Artists" and "New Books."

Musical programs include theatrical plays, and studio productions, musical-educational programs, "Portraits of Composers," musical shows, and appearances by amateur artistic groups, as well as concerts.

Programs for children and young people are planned so that they would be varied in their themes and would respond to the tastes of the young generation of different ages. In addition to plays performed at theaters, local productions, and television reports, special programs are also organized which expand the young people's horizons and inculcate love for labor.

School children watch a magazine called "The Young Leninist,"

listen to talks "About Pioneer Organizations and Pioneer Work," "Countries and Peoples of the World," "Amateur Activities in the School," "The Magic Book," "Young Artisans," "Grandfather's Stories" and "Take a Guess."

The studio produces television presentations. One of its big productions was the staging of a novel by an Estonian writer Rudol'f Sirge and was entitled "The Land and the People."

The motion picture photographers from the studio film over 30 hours of documentary material, illustration material and spot films for artistic programs.

Amateur motion picture photographers, who are permanent studio correspondents, also furnished a considerable volume of film.

The mobile television station is used principally to make on the spot broadcasts from plants, factories, exhibits, from schools, laboratories and from sports arenas.

Moldavian SSR.

The Kishinev station went into operation in May of 1958.

The programs are heard in Moldavian and Russian five times a week. The broadcasts are watched not only at Kishinev and the central rayons of Moldavia, but at some of the rayons of the Odesskaya oblast and the Yasskaya and Galatskaya oblasts of the Rumanian People's Republic as well.

"The Latest News," reports, and television sketches are seen. Achievements in the field of technical progress are successfully propagandized.

There are television magazines entitled: "For You, Women," "For the Warriors of the Soviet Army" and "The Pioneer," in addition to a literary-musical magazine called "The Evening Star."

A series of lectures for brigades of communist labor was established.

Kirghiz SSR.

The Frunze television station began broadcasting early in 1959. It broadcasts five times a week in the Kirghiz and Russian languages.

The residents of a number of rayons of the Kirghiz republic and those of its capital, the city of Frunze, are able to receive programs from the Alma-Ata television station.

Principal attention in the television programs is devoted to livestock breeders, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which produce cotton, as well as to the mining and textile industries.

Programs with the participation of literary workers, musicians and artists are organized.

Tadjik SSR.

The Stalinabad station began making experimental broadcasts on 3 November 1959. Hundreds of residents of Stalinabad

watched the first program presented by Tadzhik Television--an artistic film called "A Light in the Mountains" and a special movie newsreel describing N.S. Khrushchev's visit to the USA. In the near future the station will begin regular broadcasting activities.

Turkmen SSR.

The Ashkhabad station began experimental broadcasts on 7 November 1959, which consisted of movies broadcast from the large television center which, after it is completed, will provide a varied selection of television programs for the population.

TELEVISION STUDIOS IN OPERATION IN THE USSR
During November of 1959

Name	Date of opening (month, year)	Frequency Channel (Number)	No. of Studios	Size of Studios (sq. m.)	No. of Television Channels
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central (city of Moscow)	4/51	(b/w) ¹ 1 & 3 8 (col) ²	5	600,300, 180,150, 60.	20
<u>RSFSR</u>					
Armavirskaya	2/59	1	1	30	2
Barnaul'skaya	10/56	3	1	50	4
Biyskaya	4/57	1	1	120	4
Bryanskaya	3/59	2	1	20	2
Vakutinskaya	1/59	3	1	200	3
Voronezhskaya	10/56	1	2	300, 50	4
Vladivostokskaya	12/55	1	1	150	4
Gorkovskaya	8/57	2	2	250, 40	5
Izhevskaya	10/56	2	1	80	5
Irkutskaya	12/57	3	2	300, 50	4
Kazanskaya	10/59	1	2	300, 50	4
Kaliningradskaya	7/58	4	1	60	3
Kemerovskaya	3/58	5	2	300, 50	4
Kirovskaya	2/58	3	1	100	3
Krasnodarskaya	7/57	5	2	300, 50	4
Krasnoyarskaya	10/57	2	2	300, 50	5
Kuybyshevskaya	2/58	3	2	290, 45	4
Leningradskaya	3/52	1	1	67,STRP ³	4
Murmanskaya	11/57	3	1	100	3
Nal'chikskaya	2/57	1	1	50	2
Novosibirskaya	4/57	2	2	300, 50	4
Noril'skaya	8/59	1	1	100	3
Omskaya	5/55	1	2	250, 40	5
Penzenskaya	10/58	4	1	200	4
Permskaya	4/58	1	2	300, 50	4

¹(b/w) - black-white image

²(col) - color image

³STRP - stationary television relay point

TELEVISION STUDIOS IN OPERATION IN THE USSR
During November of 1959

Days per week on the air		Total amount of time on air acc. to 1959 plan (in hrs.)	Including Studio broadcasts On the spot broadcasts		Total Amount of time on air acc. to 1960 plan (in hrs.)	Including Studio broadcasts On the spot broadcasts		Amount of film photographed by studio (in hours)	
4th quarter 1959	4th quarter 1960		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	7	3000	1450	770	3234	1455	770	222	298
4	5	388	52	--	701	130	--	--	6
5	6	825	170	--	963	220	--	4	14
5	5	697	140	--	833	160	--	2	8
5	7	445	42	--	2000	60	--	--	5
5	6	535	90	--	963	160	--	2	10
6	7	1113	215	--	1805	240	60	6	14
5	6	825	190	--	963	220	--	7	14
6	6	957	225	120	1120	260	160	4	14
5	6	761	105	50	963	190	80	5	12
6	6	957	215	50	1120	260	80	4	14
5	6	210	45	--	1002	200	30	1.5	14
5	6	761	130	--	963	200	60	5	14
6	6	748	130	50	1120	240	120	2	14
6	6	853	180	--	1120	260	--	2	14
6	6	957	210	25	1120	260	60	10	18
6	6	879	210	50	1120	260	140	6	18
6	6	1113	255	120	1280	340	160	6	25
6	6	1270	475	240	1340	430	240	56.5	87
6	6	879	165	30	963	200	70	6	14
5	6	761	175	--	963	220	--	3	8
6	6	1270	345	100	1340	430	240	13	35
5	6	396	40	--	963	145	--	1	10
6	6	957	215	50	1120	240	90	8	14
5	6	761	130	25	963	220	--	5	12
6	6	853	165	80	1120	260	120	4	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Petrozavodskaya	4/59	2	1	200	4
Pyatigorskaya	10/59	2	2	300, 50	4
Rostovskaya	4/58	1	2	280/60	5
Rubtsovskaya	8/57	2	1	100	4
Saratovskaya	12/57	1	2	300, 50	4
Sverdlovskaya	7/55	3	2	220, 30	5
Sochinskaya	4/59	1	2	300, 50	4
Stalingradskaya	1/58	4	2	300, 50	4
Stalinogorskaya	12/56	5	1	100	3
Tomskaya	6/55	1	1	210	4
Tyumenskaya	7/58	2	1	60	2
Ul'yankovskaya	11/59	5	1	200	4
Ufimskaya	2/59	1	2	220, 30	4
Cherepovetskaya	10/59	5	1	200	3
Chelyabinskaya	7/58	4	2	300, 50	4
Yaroslavskaya	1/58	2	1	80	4
<u>Ukrainian SSR</u>					
Dnepropetrovskaya	5/58	5	2	300, 50	4
Zaporozhskaya	4/59	6	1	100	3
Kiyevskaya	11/52	2	2	300, 180	8
Luganskaya	6/58	2	1	100	3
L'vovskaya	11/57	1	2	300, 50	4
Nikolayevskaya	8/59	2	1	80	2
Odesskaya	10/56	5	2	300, 50	4
Stalinskaya	8/56	4	2	280, 60	5
Simferopol'skaya	1/59	3	2	300, 50	4
Khar'kovskaya	4.55	3	2	210, 45	5
Khersonskaya	4/59	3	1	80	2
<u>Belorussian SSR</u>					
Gomel'skaya	1/58	3	1	30	1
Minskaya	7/55	1	3	290, 90, 40	8
<u>Kazakh SSR</u>					
Alma-Atinskaya	4/58	3	2	290, 45	8
Karagandinskaya	10/58	1	2	300, 50	4
Ust'-Kamenogorskaya	7/58	1	1	200	4
<u>Azerbaijan SSR</u>					
Bakinskaya	1/56	3	2	290, 45	8
<u>Lithuanian SSR</u>					
Vil'nyusskaya	2/57	4	2	340, 50	5

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	6	435	60	10	1080	200	--	3	14
4	6	147	25	--	866	200	--	1	12
6	6	930	205	190	1457	340	160	6	24
5	5	697	130	--	833	160	--	5.5	14
6	6	1113	280	120	1120	280	160	7.5	18
6	6	1270	355	240	1340	43-	240	14	35
5	6	430	85	--	1080	240	--	7	14
6	6	853	195	120	1120	260	160	9.5	23
7	7	1790	57	--	2000	60	--	5	7
6	6	957	215	--	1120	220	--	8.5	23
5	5	697	115	--	833	145	--	--	9
3	5	70	10	--	688	130	--	--	5
5	6	547	75	15	1080	200	60	3	14
3	5	160	23	--	688	130	--	--	6
6	6	853	180	80	1120	260	160	10	18
7	7	1790	125	--	2000	100	--	10	12
6	6	1319	200	100	1416	300	150	5	20
6	6	1353	65	--	1416	150	--	--	6
7	7	1494	500	250	2416	550	300	51	98
6	6	1136	91	--	1416	150	--	--	11
6	6	1104	250	150	1422	400	200	8	25
6	6	730	58	--	1416	150	--	--	6
6	6	1104	250	150	1422	400	200	33	36
6	6	1104	345	150	1422	400	200	20	34
6	6	522	65	--	1260	22	100	--	6
6	7	1260	400	200	2012	450	250	32	42
6	6	1043	65	--	1416	150	--	--	6
4	5	575	70	--	642	130	--	--	52
6	7	1111	420	200	1270	443	250	19	
6	6	900	210	160	998	310	152	14	16
5	5	770	182	83	878	200	100	3	11
5	5	740	170	10	740	170	--	3	5
6	6	1076	280	300	1232	300	330	9	16
6	6	1000	120	220	1296	250	300	11	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Armenian SSR</u> Yerevanskaya	11/56	1	1	60	3
<u>Moldavian SSR</u> Kushinevskaya	5/58	3	1	30	4
<u>Latvian SSR</u> Rizhskaya	4/55	3	2	310, 35	5
<u>Estonian SSR</u> Tallinskaya	7/55	2 & s	1	100 & the main radio station	5
<u>Uzbek SSR</u> Tashkentskaya	11/56	3	2	325, 45	8
<u>Georgian SSR</u> Tbilisskaya	9/56	4	1	60	3
<u>Kirghiz SSR</u> Frunzenskaya	1/59	1	1	200	4

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	6	1070	250	150	1076	250	160	19	30
5	5	715	170	100	950	220	140	5	9
6	6	1309	420	270	1570	460	280	13	22
6	6	1512	332	300	1924	400	300	36	41
7	7	1111	387	194	1410	423	253	14	24
6	6	1211	250	212	1270	318	250	25	40
4	5	480	70	--	720	130	70	4	5

TELEVISION CENTERS AND TELEVISION RELAY STATIONS PLANNED
AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR
1960--1965

Television Centers

Television Relay Stations

RSFSR

Abakan
Astrakhan'
Berezniki
Groznyy
Ulan-Ude
Poshkar-Ola
Komsomol'sk on the Amur
Magnitogorsk
Makhachkala
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Ukhta
Khabarovsk
Kurgan
Kursk
Saransk
Magadan
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Arkhangel'sk
Ordzhonikidze
Cheboksary
Yakutsk
Pskov
Orenbury
Syktyvkar
Stavropol'
Chita

Salavat
Tambov
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy
Lipetsk
Belgorod
Leninogorsk
Borovichi
Nizhniy Tagil

Ukrainian SSR

Vinnitsa
Stanislav

Krivoy Rog
Uzhgorod
Chernovitsy
Kirovograd
Sumy
Cherkassy

Belorussian SSR

Vitebsk

Baranovichy
Mogilev
Kobrin
Lepel'

(continued on next page)

Television Centers

Petropavlovsk
Aktyubinsk
Dzhezkazgan
Balkhash

Nukus

Stalinabad
Khorog

Ashkabad
Nebit-Dag
Krasnovodsk

Nakhichevan*
Kirovabad

Kazakh SSR

Uzbek SSR

Tadzhik SSR

Turkmen SSR

Latvian SSR

Estonian SSR

Lithuanian SSR

Georgian SSR

Armenian SSR

Azerbaijan SSR

Moldavian SSR

Television Relay Stations

Kustanay
Akmolinsk

Andizhan
Samarkand
Bukhara

Kurgan-Tyube
Kulyab
Leninabad

Tsesvayne

Kokhtla-Yarve
Tartu
Likhula

Kaunas
Klaypeda
Shauliyay
Kupishkis

Gori
Kutaisi
Sukhumi
Batumi
Gurdzhaani

Gora Aragats

Stepanakert
Geokchay
Lenkoran*

Bel'tsy

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF SOVIET RADIO AND TELEVISION

Soviet radio and television maintain extensive international relations with radio broadcasting and television organizations of many countries.

The number of radiobroadcasting and television organizations from various countries of the world, which desire to establish an exchange of programs is growing with every year.

The international relations of Soviet radio and television are developing in the field of an exchange of radio and television programs, in a creative collaboration for the creation of radio and television programs, in an exchange of delegations for the purpose of studying the experience acquired in radio and television, exchange of visits by individual correspondents, participation in international organizations, conferences and exhibits.

Most comprehensive relations have been established with the socialist countries. Radio and television of the USSR exchange political and scientific-informational programs with them, as well as literary-dramatic, sports, children's and other programs with those countries, in the form of scripts, magnetic tape recordings, motion picture films, and production aids; recordings of all types of music composed by national and foreign composers, reviews called "News in Music" and sketches about musicians. Combined concerts called "Concerts of Friendship" are organized.

There is also an exchange of special (usually half-hour) programs in the language of the country where they are sent; television programs on film, including 5 and 10 minute newsreels, concert programs, short subject films, artistic, as well as popular-scientific and documentary films.

During periods of time preceding national holidays each party to an exchange conducts a "Week of Music" about another country based on musical recordings received from that country.

Committees on radiobroadcasting and television of the union republics are also closely associated with radio and television organizations of the socialist countries.

Soviet radio and television maintains ties with radiobroadcasting and television organizations of the capitalist countries.

Since the latter part of 1958 and particularly in 1959 many American radio stations manifested considerable interest in establishing ties with Soviet radio. At the present time Soviet radio maintains business ties with 36 local American radio stations located in various cities of the USA. Many of those radio stations

expressed a desire to receive recordings of musical programs from the Moscow radio for use in their own musical broadcasts. Some of the radio stations in the USA, by using recordings received from the USSR, have organized entire programs devoted to Soviet musical culture. A number of the radio stations expressed their readiness to broadcast not only Soviet musical programs, but also programs about Soviet culture, art, literature, scientific achievements, technical education, student life and so on.

In accordance with an agreement concluded between the USSR and the USA about an exchange of delegations in the field of culture, technology and education, Moscow was visited by a delegation of television and radio workers from the USA. The delegation included representatives from the American Broadcasting Company, National Broadcasting Company, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, a company for the production of television films called "Scrip" James," and radio and television representatives from the University of Minnesota. For three weeks the delegation studied the operations of the All-Union radio and television, the radio facilities at Leningrad, Ukraine and Georgia; the delegations also visited some of our largest studios and television centers, and factories which manufacture television receivers and electric measuring devices.

The ties between Soviet and American radio and television were especially active during N.S. Khrushchev's historic visit to the USA. N.S. Khrushchev's speeches at press conferences and at the American and Foreign Press Club in Washington, as well as those at the 15th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations were rebroadcast to the USSR through the cooperation of radio stations in the USA. These broadcasts could also be heard in many other countries of the world. The television viewers of Moscow, Kiev, Tbilisi, Tashkent, and Leningrad as well as those of many other cities in the Soviet Union had an opportunity to watch newsreels on their television screens describing this historic mission of peace and friendship, photographed by cameramen from the Central Television Studio, as well as films made by an American television company called The National Broadcasting Company.

The minutes of the first session of the Permanent Combined Soviet-French Commission on Cultural and Scientific-Technical Relations was signed in Moscow on 15 January 1959. Those minutes stipulated an exchange of documentary television films, as well as a rebroadcast of operatic and symphonic performances in Parisian and Moscow theaters. During 1959 the following three Russian operas were rebroadcast to France from the State Academic Bol'shoi Theater: "Eugene Onegin"--Tchaikovsky, "Boris Godunov"--Mussorgskiy, and "Prince Igor"--Borodin. The commentaries accompanying those rebroadcasts were conducted in the French language. The rebroadcasts received a gratifying response from France and were highly praised by the directorate of French radio and television

the RTF (Radio et Television Francaise--Radio and Television of France), which pointed out their "Brilliant technical and artistic qualities."

The RTF directorate was pleased to accept a suggestion of the Soviet radio about conducting rebroadcasts not only from Moscow but from some of the other cities of the USSR as well.

During October-November 1959 the opera "Ruslan and Ludmila" --Glinka and a concert from the Kiev Theater of Opera and Ballet were rebroadcast.

The Soviet radio listeners were interested in hearing rebroadcasts of the operas "Grizelidie"--Masne and "Aida"--Verdi from the "Grand Opera" in Paris.

In May 1959 a radio exchange between the school children of Moscow and Paris was conducted. On a request by the RTF, directorate Soviet radio extended its technical assistance in organizing an inter-town broadcast involving four capitals: Moscow-London-New York-Paris.

During the second half of 1959 a Soviet radio and television delegation conducted negotiations at Stockholm with the administration of Swedish radio and television as a result of which an agreement was reached regarding a mutual exchange of radio and television programs, including documentary and news-reel television films, stagings of literary-dramatic works, especially children's programs in addition to an exchange of musical recordings.

An agreement is being worked out for an exchange of musical and sports radio broadcasts, as well as broadcasts on science and technology between Soviet radio and the radiobroadcasting organizations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Radio programs are being exchanged with England, Finland, Norway, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, India, Indonesia and other countries.

The Soviet radio sends many musical recordings to foreign countries (a total of 500 hours of recordings a year), and in turn receives programs from those countries.

Recordings of the following works of Russian classical and Soviet music were sent to foreign countries on their request: "Dekabristy"--Shaporin, "The Bride of the Tsar" and "The Snow Maiden"--Rimskiy-Korsakov, "The Mermaid"--Dargomyzhskiy, "The Sorceress"--Tchaikovsky, the Second Symphony and a violin concerto by Shostakovich, fragments from the ballets "Gayane" and "Spartak"--Khachaturian, Fifth Symphony--Prokof'yev, the operettas--"White Acacia"--Dunayevskiy, "The Spring Sings"--Kabalevsky as well as a large number of recordings of the music of the peoples of the USSR and songs by Soviet composers.

Recordings of programs on scientific-technical, industrial and agricultural themes are prepared for various countries, as well as literary-dramatic and other programs. Soviet radio receives similar recordings from the foreign countries.

Television programs are exchanged with the Peking television studio, as well as with the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Twice a week those countries send newsreel films covering 3-4 topics from "The Latest News" in addition to special news programs. In addition to that the USSR send out movie magazines called "News of the Day," "Agricultural News," "Science and Technology," concert performances, movie sketches, artistic television films, films about international sports competitions taking place in Moscow, and special films made on order from the various countries. Newsreel television films, as well as filmed concerts, movie sketches, artistic and other motion picture films are received each week from the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, which are broadcast by the central and other television studios of the Soviet Union.

An important event in the matter of cooperation among the creative groups in radio and television were the trips taken by musical collectives of Soviet radio and television to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

During the past several years the number of trips taken by Soviet radio and television workers to foreign countries has increased considerably.

Soviet radio and television workers have visited all of the people's democratic countries as well as the Federal Republic of Germany, the USA, England, Finland, Sweden, France, Belgium and other countries. In turn Soviet radio and television were hosts to a large number of radio and television workers from the people's democracies and from a number of capitalist countries.

In speaking about international relations of Soviet radio and television and about its participation in the struggle to bring the "cold war" to an end and to lessen international tension, it is necessary to stress that an important role in this was performed by the Soviet radio and television center pavilion at the 1958 World Fair which took place in Brussels, Belgium. A comparatively small group of Soviet specialists--directors, editors, announcers, and sound and camera operators, which were at Brussels, with the wholehearted cooperation by workers of Central radio and television of the union republics accomplished much, by acquainting the visitors of the fair with the life of the Soviet people, with its achievements in economic construction, in science, technology, culture, and art. For six months the group of Soviet radio and television workers at the Brussels World's Fair conducted a large number of radio and television broadcasts.

The broadcasts were made in French, Flemish and English languages from 1000-1800 usually, and on Sundays from 1000 to 2000. These programs were presented in the most varied formats (reports, compositions, interviews with visitors, short stories about the various sections and exhibitors at the fair).

Music accounted for a considerable share of the broadcasts from the Soviet pavilion. Along with the works by Soviet composers music by Tchaikovsky, Borodin, and Rachmaninoff could be heard every day on the fair grounds, in addition to foreign classical music performed by Soviet soloists and ensembles. Soviet songs enjoyed great popularity. The Soviet radio center, having a large selection of musical recordings at its disposal, was able to satisfy a majority of the requests received from foreign music lovers for whom special programs were prepared.

With the cooperation of the Belgian national radio workers from the Soviet radio center made many interesting recordings for our listeners. Recordings were made of musical performances by groups from Hungary, Poland, Austria, Argentina, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, as well as of numbers performed by the Spanish ensemble called "Koros and Dansos," a performance by a negro singer Leontyne Price, the negro singer George London, and of a concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra (USA).

Our television showed the visitors of the exhibit a most varied selection of programs. They included artistic and documentary films, concerts by Soviet artists, personal appearances by well known scientists, and by outstanding innovators in production.

Our television films enjoyed great popularity as well as the studio and on the spot reports, interviews, and, in part, the quizzes which particularly interested the Belgian residents, with the aid of which they acquired a considerable amount of information about the Soviet Union.

In recognizing the successes attained by Soviet radio and television at the Exhibit, the international jury awarded the State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television with the Council of Ministers USSR a "Gold Medal."

The radiobroadcasting and television organizations of many countries collaborated during the 7th World Youth and Student Festival which took place in Vienna in July of 1959. They were also aided by the Austrian radio in their work. Thanks to the recordings made at the festival, the music libraries of Soviet radio became enriched with interesting recordings of the music of many different peoples of the world.

Soviet radio and television actively participated in the International Organization of Radiobroadcasting and Television (OIRT).

OIRT was organized in 1946 at the first constituent session at Brussels. At first it included the radiobroadcasting organizations of the following countries: USSR, Belorussia, Karelo-Finnish / See Note /, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Ukrainian, and Estonian SSR, as well as those of the countries of people's democracies and those of 14 West European countries. In 1949 the radiobroadcasting organizations of a number of European countries resigned from the OIRT and created their own organization called "The

European Union of Radiobroadcasting."

/ Note / The Karelo-Finnish SSR resigned from the OIRT in connection with its reorganization into an autonomous republic.

The radiobroadcasting organizations of the following countries are members of the OIRT: Albania, Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Radio Egypt (OAR), the Iraq Republic, Chinese People's Republic, Koren People's Democratic Republic, Moldavian SSR, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Rumania, USSR, Ukrainian SSR, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and the Estonian SSR.

The OIRT is located in Prague, where a technical center has been established.

The OIRT collaborates with the International Consultative Committee on Radio (MKKR) (Mezhdunarodnyy Konsul'tativnyy Komitet Radio--International Consultative Committee on Radio), with the International Union of Electrical Communication (MSE) (Mezhdunarodnyy Komitet Elektrosvyazi), with UNESCO and with other international organizations.

The regular session of the organs of the OIRT took place in Moscow in 1958. The 16th Session of the General Assembly, the 24th Session of the Administrative Council, the 14th Session of the Technical Commission, the 4th Session of the Program Commission, and the 2nd Session of the Commission on Programming and Organizational Problems of Television. These session included the participation of representatives from the radiobroadcasting organizations of Morocco, Yugoslavia, and representatives of educational television in Washington (USA) who were present as observers; it also included the participation of MS, MKKR and UNESCO.

The 17th Session of the General Assembly and the regular sessions of other organs of the OIRT took place in the city of Helsinki (Finland) in July of 1959.

The General Assembly Session approved the activities of the Administrative Council for the period under examination and adopted a program for the OIRT for 1959-1960.

Radiobroadcasting and television of the Republic of Iraq was accepted for membership in the OIRT during that session.

Along with the regular 17th Session, Helsinki was also the site of an Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly which adopted certain changes in the OIRT regulations.

The German language was added to the list of official languages, which are Russian, Chinese, English and French. It was decided to conduct regular sessions of the General Assembly not once a year, but once every two years, and to elect the chairman, the vice-chairman and the members of the Administrative Council for a two year term.

The session also adopted a resolution to name the organization: "International Organization of Radiobroadcasting and Television" (OIRT), and the organization's emblem was changed accordingly.

Beside the OIRT members the session was also attended by observers from the radio and television organizations of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Radio Konakri (Guinea), radio Morocco, and the American radiobroadcasting association, as well as representatives from the MSE, MKKR, and the International Electro-technical Commission.

The representatives of Soviet radio and television take an active part in conferences convened by the OIRT on problems pertaining to technology and radio and television programming, as well as in the conferences and meetings conducted by UNESCO.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF RADIOBROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Radiobroadcasting Stations.

The technology of Soviet radiobroadcasting underwent glorious development over a comparatively short period of time from the first 12 kilowatt station constructed in 1922 in Moscow, to the powerful radiobroadcasting stations which our country has at the present time.

During the years of the Five Year Plans a powerful radio industry was created as well as a scientific-technical basis which became a foundation for further technical progress in the field of radiobroadcasting.

The radio engineering industry developed and created long wave, medium wave and short wave transmitters built according to modern designs: with a wide selection of frequencies, with anode modulation, with high electrical acoustic indices. Highly effective antennas of a new type were created, which lose the least power, and the lighter metal constructions used for the radio antennas yields an economy in metal and lower costs involved in the assembly of the antennas.

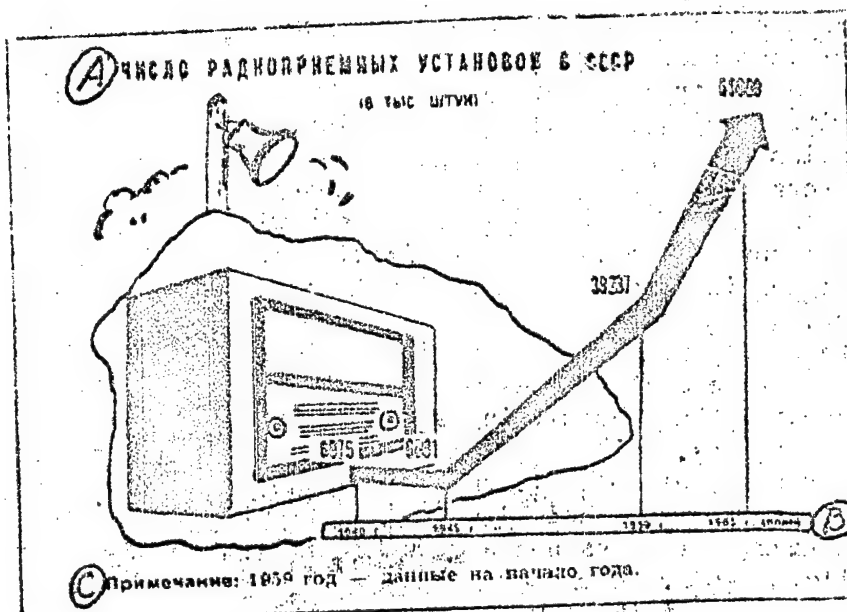
Along with the construction of new radio stations the existing radiobroadcasting net is constantly undergoing modernizations and improvements in its technical structure.

During the recent years many republican and oblast radio stations were reconstructed, including radio stations in such cities as Kiev, Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, Kazan', Novosibirsk, Omsk, Khabarovsk, Yakutsk, Ude, Arkhangel'sk, Khar'kov, Stalino and others. As a result of the implementation of effective modulation schemes the power and operational stability of those stations showed a marked improvement.

The extensive coverage of the USSR by radiobroadcasting is substantiated by the rapid expansion in the receiving network. At the present time there are over 40 million radio receiving installations in the country.

Radiobroadcasting on ultra short waves with frequency modulation (USW-FM) is being comprehensively developed over the past several years.

FM broadcasting is to a large degree free of the inadequacies which are inherent in AM broadcasting on the long, medium and short wave lengths, since it is almost entirely free of static interference. Frequency modulation in the ultra short wave range assures high fidelity, due to the fact that it is possible to broadcast a wide range of audio frequencies (from 30 to 15,000 cycles per



Legend: A- Number of Radio Receiving Installations in the USSR (in thousand pieces); B- (Plan); C- Note: 1959-- data is given for the beginning of the year.

second) without distortions.

A large scale development of ultra short wave radiobroadcasting is one of the ways to improve and expand local broadcasting, inasmuch as with the broadcast of the central program it permits the organization of high quality broadcasts by the oblast and republican radio without interfering with the central programs.

In view of the fact that radiobroadcasting ultra short wave FM transmitters are identical with the transmitters broadcasting the sound portion of the television programs, it is possible to install ultra short wave FM transmitters at television broadcasting stations which could use antenna supports in common with the television transmitter, as well as the same power supply system and to conduct both ultra short wave FM and television broadcasting at the same time, without major capital investments.

By the middle of 1959 there were approximately 60 such transmitters. FM transmitters are under construction in many areas

Extensive work in the implementation of FM broadcasting are stipulated by the Seven Year Plan for 1959-1965. The FM network will present musical and speech programs. In addition to that the FM radio diffusion network will also be expanded.

The further development of ultra short wave FM broadcasting

will be based on a small size radio station which was developed and has higher electrical acoustic indices than the previous models of the ultra short wave transmitters.

Rayons with a thinly scattered population, where the creation of FM radio stations is economically unfeasible, it is planned to extend radio coverage through the construction of stations operating on long, medium and short waves. Simultaneously with the construction of new radio enterprises, the modernization of the existing stations will be continued and the technically outdated quipment will be replaced.

During the current seven year period radio relay lines must be developed on a large scale. They will be used for relaying broadcast programs to the transmitting stations, and mainly to the FM transmitting stations.

The decision of the June Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU pertaining to further technical progress stipulates the construction of new radio stations and a reconstruction of the existing ones by utilizing modern equipment which is developed and produced by the industry. At the same time there must be a widespread application of automatic equipment, including highly efficient transmitters operating with powerful air cooled radio tubes.

Fully automated (not requiring a servicing team radio stations) will be created within the next several years.

A further development of the technical basis of radiobroadcasting will permit good reception of the first program presented by central broadcasting, over the entire territory of the USSR and a significant expansion in the reception zone of the second program as well. At the same time we are confronting ourselves with the task of assuring a high quality reception of the republican, oblast and kray broadcasts and of making it possible to receive several radio programs in the oblasts, krays and republics at the same time.

RADIO STUDIOS AND THE APPARATUS

The technical basis for radiobroadcasting, besides the radio stations, consists of a complex of various structures, equipment and apparatus and serves to transform musical, choir and normal speech into fluctuating electrical current.

The process transforming sound into electric currents takes place in the microphone. Therefore a microphone is one of the most important elements in the broadcasting process. The microphone, however, does not provide sufficiently powerful electrical currents. Therefore the microphone is followed by amplifying and regulating apparatus and a switchboard. The amplified low (audio) frequency currents are fed either to a radio station or to an apparatus for recording on magnetic tape.

This is the general scheme of low frequency radiobroadcasting.

The technical basis of radiobroadcasting consists of studio equipment, central equipment, sound recording equipment, reproduction, editing and other services.

All the houses of radio, studios and equipment for radiobroadcasting, sound reproduction equipment, relay points and other low frequency technical means of radio broadcasting are the property of the State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR.

The technical basis of radio and television is being perfected from year to year. A seven Year Plan for the development, reconstruction and renovation of the material-technical basis of radio and television has been developed.

In some cities reconstruction of studios and equipment will be conducted with a substitution of the outdated equipment with modern types of equipment for radiobroadcasting and sound recording.

In other cities, where television centers are being created, combined construction of studio-equipment radiobroadcasting complexes is being conducted along with the necessary production, technical and editorial buildings.

In the other cities the Seven Year Plan stipulates the creation of new typical radiobroadcasting centers (houses of radio).

At the present time five classes of radiobroadcasting centers (RVU) (Radioveshchatel'nyy Uzel--Radiobroadcasting center) are being designed. The largest one is RVU 1st class (RVU-1). It is designed for committees broadcasting for 10 or more hours a day and which employ a staff of over 100 people. The smallest radio-

broadcasting center (RVU-5) is planned for cities where the committees or the editorial offices employ a staff of up to 20 persons and broadcast up to 1.5 hours a day.

The radiobroadcasting center 1st class is rather large in size. It includes six different radio studios, including a speech studio (with an area of from 15 to 20 square meters) and a large concert studio (300-350 square meters), 20 equipment units for radiobroadcasting and sound recording and the corresponding number of necessary production, technical and editorial areas and services.

RVU-5 consists of two studios (for music and speech), two equipment and other necessary areas. The overall volume and area of the RVU-5 is 2,300 cubic meters and 400 square meters, respectively.

The other radiobroadcasting centers (2nd, 3rd and 4th classes) are intermediary ones. The overall volume of RVU-2 --12,000 cubic meters, RVU-3--6,000 cubic meters, RVU-4--3,000 cubic meters.

Among the equipment and apparatus developed and produced by the industry, designed for installation in the houses of radio are: a studio announcer's control panel (SDS); sound control panel for music and speech studios (PFA); equipment for large concert studios and concert halls (STU); a control panel for local broadcasting equipment (TASO); a control panel for equipment for central radiobroadcasting (PRA); high quality studio equipment for concert studio and speech channels of the RSK type, rebroadcasting installations; loudspeaker monitoring units; broadcast level measuring devices and others.

A brief description of the purposes and peculiarities of studio equipment is given below:

Studio announcer's control panel (type SDS-1) is designed for broadcasts from a radiobroadcasting studio and is meant for operation with the typical sound equipment control panel or with a control panel for local radiobroadcasting; it may also be used in combination with concert studio equipment and with other studio apparatus.

The control panel is designed for two announcers broadcasting alternately. For that reason the control panel is equipped with two microphones. The panel has a slanting stand which is evenly illuminated by two built-in fluorescent lamps.

The announcer's control panel is also equipped with necessary elements of control, signalling and communication. For the monitoring of combined programs, which include both music and speech, the announcer's control panel is equipped with a monitoring telephone.

The control panel for sound equipment (PFA-1 type) is designed for radiobroadcasts from a single speech studio or from a small music studio.

It includes equipment for one amplifying channel with two microphone inputs, equipped with individual mixers.

The apparatus includes a special (third) microphone channel to enable the program director to communicate with the studio. If

necessary the director's microphone channel may be used for a third studio microphone.

Structurally the PFA-1 consists of a single control panel. All the microphone and line amplifying equipment, level measuring devices and the input blocks are built into the control panel. Control instruments and signalling circuits, and the telephone communication switches are built on a special panel within the director's field of view.

The PFA-1 is designed for easy access to all of its elements and a rapid change at any of its blocks.

The PFA-1 is installed in the sound equipment area, which has the lead-ins from studio microphones and is connected with the central equipment area. The control panel is installed in such a manner as to afford the director a view of the studio performers through an observation window.

The apparatus for concert studios and concert halls (STU-1 type) is designed for broadcasts from large concert studios, from theaters, concert halls and so on.

The STU-1 includes six microphone amplifiers, two line amplifiers, a level measuring device, a control amplifier, a telephone switchboard for four telephones, and the signalling and direction circuits.

All of the six microphone amplifiers are of the same type and are interchangeable.

Six dynamic microphones may be connected simultaneously to the STU-1 along with two lines from outside sources of audio frequency (tape recorders, pick-ups and so on).

Control panel for local broadcasting apparatus (TASO-1 type) is for radiobroadcasting centers designed for simultaneous or separate broadcasting of programs from speech and music studios: from concert studio and speech studio or from two speech studios.

This apparatus includes all the equipment which is usually necessary for two studios or for the central equipment area, including microphones, intermediary and line amplifiers, switching units, controls, regulation and output for two amplification channels. When two programs are being broadcast it is desirable that the TASO-1 be installed in such a manner as to assure an unobstructed view of both studios through observation windows from the control position behind the panel.

Studio broadcasts, retransmission of central broadcasts and the broadcasting of remote programs are possible with the TASO-1

The amplification channel of the music studio includes three microphone amplifiers with individual level regulators, and an overall level regulators, and an intermediary and a line amplifier. In order to control the audio volume of the program a level measuring device is installed at the output stage of each channel.

The switching system of that apparatus permits a selection of the program coming in over each one of the line amplifiers.

Programs from the music and speech studios may be fed to the first or the second line amplifiers. A simultaneous input of programs from both studios to any one of the line amplifiers is also possible, as for example in the broadcasting of a radio presentation from one studio with the musical accompaniment or the sound effects supplied by the other studio.

The design also allows for the input from intercity lines, from theaters, stadiums and so on.

Control panel for central radiobroadcasting equipment (PRA-1 type) is designed for the coordination, amplification and control of the operations of broadcasting studio center. The control panel is designed for switching, amplification and control of four broadcasting programs and contains all the equipment necessary for receiving programs from 15 sources and for the transmission of any four programs from the center to each of the 15 consumers.

12 out of the 15 inputs for program sources are fed to four special selectors which enable the selection of a program necessary for a given broadcasting channel, without switching into any other program source.

All the output lines are equipped with selectors.

In order to control the output levels, level measuring devices are built into every channel. In order to control the input levels there is another measuring device which is connected to the monitoring amplifier. The monitoring amplifier is also used for feeding the acoustical monitoring unit which is installed outside of the control panel. Reverse monitoring through the air is accomplished by means of a receiver which is also not a part of the control panel. The level measuring device consists of a vacuum tube voltmeter calibrated for high currents.

The PRA-1 is installed in the central apparatus area of the radiobroadcasting center.

Radiobroadcasting concert studio channel type RSK-57 is designed for concert studios of large radiobroadcasting centers (houses of radio) at the union and republican levels with an output to the central transmission apparatus. The RSK-57 may be used in smaller projects for output directly into the line.

The concert studio channel is designed for installation in large radiobroadcasting centers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes which must be created during the Seven Year Plan.

The radiobroadcasting studio channel represents a complex of apparatus for the equipment and servicing of one concert studio or a block of studios with a single channel program with a 100% reserve, or for a two channel stereophonic service--without a reserve.

The microphone amplifier inputs are designed for work with dynamic or ribbon microphones.

Equipment for non-studio radio programs and sound recording. The portable rebroadcasting installation PTU-3 is designed for speech and musical broadcasting outside of the studio, from such

places as theaters, concert halls, clubs and stadiums.

The PTU-3 consists of two blocks (amplification and power supply) with a complex of hook-up cables. Number of microphone inputs--5; number of line outputs--2; nominal output voltage--5,5volts. It is powered by 220 volts AC at 50 cycles. The basic dimensions of the amplifier and rectifier: 700 x 376 x 269 mm.

The PTU-3 is designed for operation both indoors and outdoors.

The PTU-4 is a modernized version of the PTU-3 and consists of a single unit containing amplifier, rectifier, control instrument and switching blocks, five microphones, a telephone set and spare radio tubes.

Stationary rebroadcast points are also equipped with STU-1 units which were described above.

The rebroadcasting installation of the TU-5A type is designed for operation as a mixing and amplifying installation for recordings of both music and speech programs. The TU-5A type installation, with the addition of switching and signalling circuits, may be used at relay points and as studio equipment.

Low frequency level measuring device. In radiobroadcasting the control of the level of the transmission (low frequency) at various points is very important. A level measuring device RI-55 with integration time of 60 m/sec was adopted for that purpose. The integration time which was picked permits the maintenance of an even level for both music and speech.

Perfect level indicators of the RI-58 type are analogous to RI-55 in their technical specifications.

At the present time the following types of microphones are produced:

Microphone MK-3--is a condenser, linear, unidirectional microphone. It is designed for radiobroadcasting, sound recording and for amplification of speech and music. It is recommended for concert and music studios. Overall fluctuation of its frequency characteristics does not exceed 8 db in the range between 40 to 15,000 cycles per second. A low level of inherent noise and an even frequency characteristic results in a good quality of reproduction through the MK-3.

Microphone MD-38--is a non-directional, dynamic, coil microphone. It is designed for radiobroadcasting, for professional sound recording and sound amplification in studios, theaters, concert halls and in outdoor open areas. It is also used in concert and smaller musical studios for musical broadcasts.

Microphone MD-56--is a dynamic, coil microphone with adjustable directional characteristics. It is designed for radiobroadcasting, professional sound recording and for speech and music amplification. It is used in concert and smaller musical studios for musical broadcasts.

Microphone MD-44--is a dynamic, unidirectional microphone.

It is designed for recording or the reproduction of speech. It is used in speech studios and for outside the studio broadcasts.

Microphone 19A-1--is a condenser type unidirectional microphone. It is designed for recording music and speech broadcasts from studios, theaters and other areas. It is used in small music and speech studios for musical (of small scope) and speech broadcasts.

Control unit KA-180 is designed for audio monitoring and tone control of radio broadcasts and sound recordings. This unit may also be used when a high fidelity reproduction of sound is required.

The control unit possesses good electrical acoustic characteristics. The noise level is so low that even at low volume the dynamic range remains practically unchanged, and the quality of the sound does not deteriorate.

Control unit AZ-1 and AZN represents a wide range acoustical system and is used for monitoring broadcasts at the radio centers, h uses of radio, for monitoring the quality of the television sound channel, and for making sound recordings. It has 10 watts of power.

The acoustical radiation system of the AZ-1 consists of three low frequency loudspeakers of the "Riga-10" type, two medium frequency loudspeakers of the 2GD-3 type and four high frequency loudspeakers of the IG-2V type.

The AZ-1 unit has a two channel amplification system. The medium frequency link operates separately from the amplifier. On the whole the unit reproduces sound within a frequency range of from 40 to 18,000 cycles per second, with fluctuations not exceeding 12 db.

The unit provides for tone regulation separately for the low and high frequencies.

Control unit KA-7 is designed for loudspeaker monitoring of the low frequency portion of the radiobroadcasting process and for monitoring the radio programs.

The considerable input resistance and a symmetrical amplifier input of the monitoring unit permits it to be connected to any low frequency line practically without overloading it.

The amplifier's frequency response is from 50 to 10,000 cycles per second.

THE NUMBER OF RADIO RECEIVING INSTALLATIONS IN THE USSR
(At the end of the year)

1928 --	92,100	1952 --	14,812,000
1932 --	1,458,700	1953 --	17,802,000
1937 --	3,744,000	1954 --	21,618,000
1940 --	6,976,000	1955 --	26,464,500
1945 --	6,001,400	1956 --	30,895,000
1950 --	11,467,000	1957 --	34,888,000
1951 --	13,077,000	1958 --	39,237,000
1965 (plan) --		69,000,000	

TELEVISION CENTERS AND REBROADCASTING STATIONS

Television centers and rebroadcasting stations are equipped with typical television apparatus. During the period from 1953-1956 they were equipped primarily with five channel studio apparatus. In 1957 production (in considerable quantities) of four channel studio equipment was initiated which is presently found in most of the television centers. Many centers have a mobile television station.

Extensive reconstruction work was conducted during the past three years at the Moscow television center. Three television studios with areas of 600, 180 and 150 square meters were built and placed into operation, they include control equipment and the central transmitting apparatus. Television motion picture projection equipment was installed capable of handling both 16 and 35 mm films.

At the present time the Moscow television center has five mobile television stations, two stationary and twelve semistationary relay points. The television center is equipped with equipment for photographing a kinescope image on motion picture film.

During the seven year period a powerful new television station will go on the air in Moscow. It will have three transmitters for broadcasting two black and white programs and one for color broadcasting. In addition to that three FM broadcasting stations will be constructed.

According to preliminary estimates the new Moscow TV station will be seen as far away as 110-120 kilometers.

One of the most interesting features of the new Moscow television station will be its 500 meter high reinforced concrete television tower, which will contain a number of technical shops in it. The tower will have a diameter of 65 meters at its base. Gradually narrowing, the reinforced concrete portion of the tower will rise to a height of almost 400 meters. At that level there will be a 100 meter-high metal structure which will support the television and FM transmitting antennas. Rapidly moving elevators will be installed within the tower.

A new television center is under construction at Leningrad. The transmitting station will be located in a separate building with an adjacent 300 meter high metal tower. The main building will contain five studios with areas of 600, 450, 300 square meters and two studios with areas of 150 square meters. The director's control equipment will also be located there, as well as the technical control and monitoring equipment for the picture and sound channels,

NUMBER OF RADIO DIFFUSION EXCHANGES IN THE USSR
(At the end of the year)

1928 --	179	1950 --	18,919
1929 --	630	1951 --	21,971
1930 --	1,880	1952 --	25,352
1931 --	2,289	1953 --	28,114
1932 --	4,808	1954 --	31,036
1937 --	9,232	1955 --	33,509
1940 ---	11,178	1956 --	35,243
1945 --	8,394	1957 --	36,522
	1958 --	37,855	

motion picture photographing equipment, central equipment and other services of the television center and the television studio.

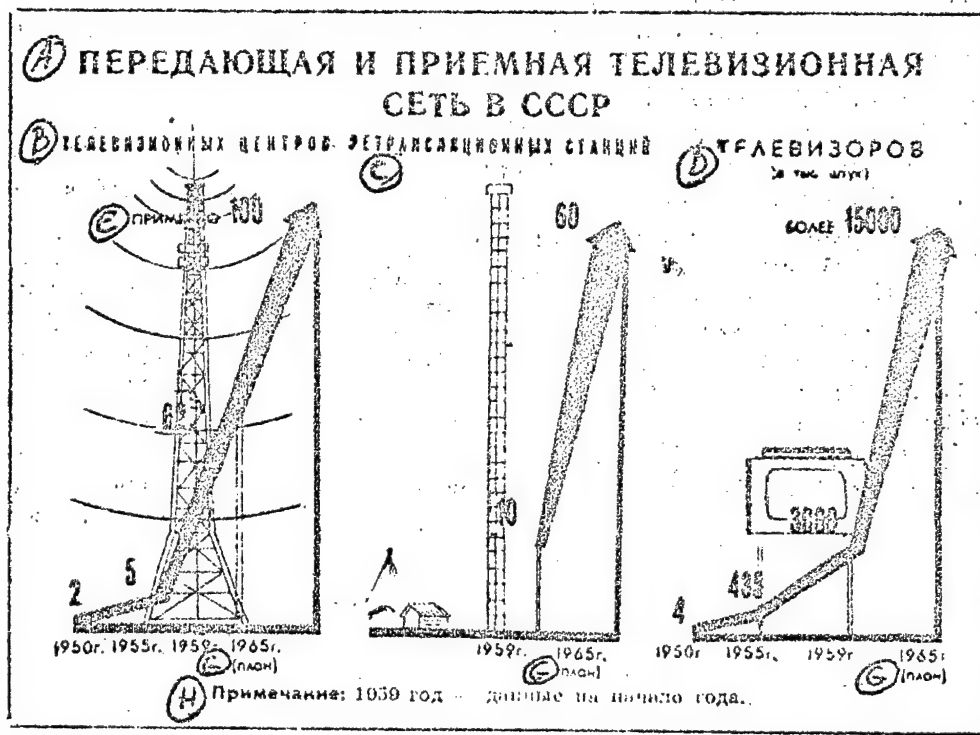
During 1959-1962 color television broadcasting will be conducted on an experimental basis in Moscow (they have actually started in July of 1959). After the equipment is perfected it will be implemented in other cities, first of all at Leningrad and in the capital cities of the union republics.

One of the basic requirements in color television broadcasting is its compatability with the existing system of black and white television. Under compatability it is understood on the one hand that it will be possible to receive the color broadcasts in black and white on the existing television receivers, and on the other hand that it will be possible to continue using the expensive and elaborate equipment of the television stations and the relay lines which are in operation at the present time. In addition to that color receivers of such a system must also be able to receive black and white broadcasts.

Of great importance in the expansion of the area covered by television centers, and for a large scale exchange of programs are the intercity channels for relaying television programs.

At the present time programs are relayed from Moscow to Ryazan', Kaluga, Kalinin, Stalinogorsk, Vladimir, Yaroslavl', Ivanovo, Kostromu, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Voronezh and Khar'kov; Leningrad relays its TV shows to Novgorod. Leningrad and Tallin are capable of exchanging television programs.

The 21st Congress CPSU established new tasks in the development of television broadcasting in our country. The decision of the Congress outline a comprehensive program for the development of television between 1959-1965. During the seven year period approximately 100 new television centers and relay stations must be constructed. The radio relay lines must be lengthened by at least 8.4 times, and the intercity coaxial cable lines must be extended to twice their present length. Television will encompass many large industrial and cultural centers of the country as well as the surrounding rural rayons. There will be over 20 million television



Legend: A- Broadcasting and Receiving Television Network in the USSR; B- Television centers; C- Relay stations; D- Television receivers (thousand); E- Approximately; F- More than; G- (plan); H- Note: 1959--the data is for the beginning of the year.

receivers by the end of 1965.

In addition to that it is planned to install approximately 300 low powered television rebroadcast installations in the course of the seven year period. Such installations will be located 80 to 120 kilometers away from the television centers and powerful rebroadcasting stations, where satisfactory reception of the station to be rebroadcast is still possible.

The technical basis of television broadcasting will be automatic equipment. The industry already completed development of an automatic ultra short wave television radio station with a power of 5.5 kilowatts for operation within a frequency range of 174-230 megacycles. By 1960 development of such a station for broadcasting in a frequency range of from 48-100 megacycles will also be completed. These stations utilize air cooled radio tubes. Powerful tetrodes are used as output tubes, which permitted greater efficiency

along with a decrease in overall weight and size of the station.

It was already mentioned above that the low powered television relay stations will become widespread. They will be fully automatic. The relay station is switched on and off by means of a signal from the television center whose programs are being relayed. There is also a possibility for remote control of such relay stations.

Within the next several years the system of recording images on magnetic tape must also be developed. That is a most progressive recording method. Directly after a recording is made (without any subsequent processing whatsoever) the tape may be played back, or it may be used to print the necessary number of duplicate tapes which could then be distributed among other television centers.

After a sufficient number of video tapes are gathered it will be possible to fully automate the television centers as well.

SOUND RECORDING IN RADIOBROADCASTING

Sound recordings have been made ever since the beginning of radio. A variety of equipment was used for that purpose. Prior to 1941 two systems of recording sound were in use: photographic and mechanical. The photographic recording of sound on movie film (these called "tonfilm") was used in the preparation of musical and literary-dramatic broadcasts and for various kinds of documentary programs. A sound recording factory was operating in Moscow which produced tonfilms and distributed copies of them to the local radiobroadcasting organizations. All of the production methods were borrowed from sound motion pictures, where photographic sound recording is used to date.

Mechanical recordings were made in three ways:

(1) Recording on gramophone records, which was organized by All-Union radio before the war. The records were of a high technical quality.

(2) Recording on wax discs. Basically similar to recording on gramophone records; it was made on discs prepared out of a special wax mixture and softened by heating.

(3) Recording on a movie film, glued together into a continuous strip. Such recordings were made on instruments called "shorinofon"; they included both stationary and portable models. The latter were used in making recordings outside the studio. As the film passes through the shorinofon multiple grooves are cut, therefore making it possible to make a recording several hours long on such a continuous strip of film.

Magnetic tape was first put into use in 1945. By now this method of recording developed to such a degree that it completely replaced the shorinofon, tonfilm, wax recordings and almost entirely did away with gramophone records. 70% of all radio programs are now broadcast from tape recordings.

The magnetic tape recording apparatus used in radiobroadcasting are called "magnitofon." They differ from other magnetic recording machines in that the sound is recorded on a special tape. The widespread use of magnetic tape recorders in radiobroadcasting is explained by the fact that they offer considerable advantages over other types of sound recording equipment.

Tape recorders assure high quality recordings. Tape recording is technologically simple and does not require any subsequent processing of the tape. The tape is easy to edit by cutting and splicing. A recording tape may be heard hundreds of times without

any loss of fidelity, and it may be preserved for 20-30 years without any difficulty whatsoever. That is also important for radio-broadcasting as it permits the creation of a substantial fund of artistic recordings.

The possibility to erase old recordings and to re-use the tape over and over again is of considerable importance. In addition to everything else it results in a considerable financial economy.

Magnetic tape recorders, however, have their defects. One of the most outstanding drawbacks are echo-signals which occur on the tape after it is stored for a period of time. Some of the strongly magnetized sections of the tape in turn magnetize lengths of tape that are adjacent to it on the tape reel. In addition to that the tape itself is not sufficiently strong and possesses the tendency to stretch and become excessively dry.

At the present time work is being conducted for perfecting the magnetic tape and that allows hope that its drawbacks will be eliminated.

Most of the tape recorders, used in radiobroadcasting, may be classified as follows:

(1) Stationary tape recorders designed for recording and reproducing sound in radiobroadcasting studios.

(2) Portable tape recorders for operational recordings on the spot, where a source of alternating current is available. In some cases tape recorders in the first category are used for such purposes. They are then installed in special motor vehicles (mobile sound units).

(3) Tape recorders with independent sources of power. Such machines, even though they do have a more limited usefulness and lower quality indices than the machines in the second category, they do permit recordings to be made in motion, on the street, on various means of transportation, i.e. anywhere where a recording is necessary, which makes them especially valuable in radio reporting. In accordance with the above categories, the following types of magnetic tape recorders are in existence:

Fixed Studio Magnetic Tape Recorders.

The first domestically produced tape recorder of that type, adopted for industrial production was the MEZ-2. It was designed in 1949. It consists of two units, two identical recorders connected through a central control panel. The tape recorder complex also includes a control unit of the KA-2 type, which consists of a final amplifier and a loudspeaker, which are installed in a separate wooden console. The existence of two units and a general control panel was dictated by an aspiration to provide continuous recording by switching the source from one tape recorder to the other. It may also be used for continuous broadcasting of recordings for extended periods of time. In 1950 the magnetic tape recorder was modernized and was produced under the designation of

MEZ-2M.

In 1951 MEZ-6 was designed to replace the MEZ-2. Unlike the MEZ-2 it consists of a single unit. For prolonged, continuous operation it is necessary to connect two or three such units in parallel. The tape transporting mechanism differs from that of the MZE-2M. The recording and play-back amplifiers consist of separate blocks connected to the tape recorder circuit through controlled connections. The tape deck is also connected in the same manner. The unit system facilitates replacement or examination during maintenance work. The MEZ-6, therefore, does not have a separate control panel; all the controls are located in the recorder itself, to the right of the tape transporting mechanism. The volume control for both amplifiers is manipulated by remote control through special inputs. The tape recorder has a level indicator similar to the one installed in the MZE-2. The MEZ-6 is better than the MZE-2. It has a lower inherent noise level and has a wider frequency response. In the course of production the MEZ-6 underwent certain structural changes. The modernized model was produced under the designation MEZ-6M.

Magnetic tape recorder MEZ-15 was designed in 1953. This tape recorder found its greatest application in the field of radiobroadcasting. It is still in use at the present time. The MZE-15, unlike the MZE-6 is assembled in an entirely metal cabinet. The tape transporting mechanism underwent considerable structural improvements, as compared with the MEZ-6: a special roller was installed which diminishes modulation noises, the number of braking electromagnets was decreased and their shielding was improved.

The first domestically produced tape recording machine with two tape speeds was developed in 1957 (type MZE-28). In addition to a speed of 762 mm/sec., which was standard for all the earlier models, the MEZ-28 has a second speed--381 mm/sec., and the quality indices for that recorder are practically identical at both speeds.

Two speed tape recorders are designed for a gradual conversion in radiobroadcasting from 762 mm/sec to 381 mm/sec, which is very profitable since it decreases the expenditure of tape. A two speed motor is used in the tape transporting mechanism and a transfer from one speed to another is accomplished by a mere turn of a switch.

At the same time the play-back and recording amplifiers are also being redesigned. A number of additional features were introduced which facilitate the exploitation and expand its possible uses: a special device moving the tape away from the recording and erase heads was installed, which is used for making corrections on the tape, as well as a tape tension regulator for rewinding, and a special marker indicating the spot on the tape where it is to be spliced in editing. Miniature tubes are used in the amplifier. The amplifier circuits are better than those in the MZE-15 model. This is what maintains high quality indices at lower speeds.

For a clearer delineation between the duties of the sound director and those of the operator the MEZ-28 tape recorder does not have any operational controls or a level indicator. The amplifiers are equipped with only adjustment regulators. In 1958 the tape transporting mechanism of the MEZ-28 underwent some structural redesigning. Since 1959 the tape recorder has been designated as MEZ-28a.

Alternating Current Portable Magnetic Tape Recorders.

Magnetic tape recorder MEZ-8 was designed and produced in 1953. The tape recorder consists of two separate units, one of which contains the amplification system and the other consists of the tape transporting mechanism. This unit includes a special transformer allowing it to be connected to power sources of various tensions. Two sets of the MEZ-8 tape recorder were produced; one set operates with a tape speed of 770 mm/sec, and the other one-- with a tape speed of 385 mm/sec. In the first case it is possible to make continuous recordings for 11 minutes, and in the second case, for 22 minutes. The gross weight of that tape recorder is 80 kilograms.

The tape recorder MEZ-17, which was designed in 1955, unlike the MEZ-8, is assembled in a single unit which contains both the amplification portion and the tape transporting mechanism. The gross weight of the recorder is 20 kilograms. In its usefulness the MEZ-17 does not differ from the MEZ-8 tape recorder. The quality indices for the MEZ-17 are considerably higher than those for the MEZ-8.

Tape recorder MEZ-29 was designed in 1957. The tape recorder is assembled in a single unit of the suitcase type, and weighs 17 kilograms. Its practical features are analogous to those of the MEZ-8 and MEZ-17, with the exception that it does not require a special power transformer and operates on 90-240 volts AC. Instead of a meter type level indicator it has an electronic-optical indicator. The tape transporting mechanism has a single motor with two possible tape speeds--190 and 95 mm/sec.

Magnetic Tape Recorders with Self Contained Power Supply Sources.

The portable tape recorder MEZ-8 ("Dnepr-8") was designed in 1954. Due to its light weight (5 kg.) and small overall dimensions it is a convenient instrument for the radio reporters. The tape transporting mechanism is spring operated. A single winding moves the tape for five minutes, after which the mechanism must be wound again. The amplifier containing super-miniature tubes is fed by dry batteries. There is a single microphone input. After the recording is completed it may be heard through a telephone earpiece.

The M-30 tape recorder ("Reporter-2") is used for the same purposes as the "Dnepr-8". It was designed in 1956. It consists

of a small box with a shoulder strap. Unlike the "Dnepr-8," the tape transporting mechanism for the M-30 is electrically driven by a set of dry batteries. The playback and recording amplifier is also powered by dry batteries. The quality indices for the M-30 are considerably higher than those for the "Dnepr-8."

THE STATE HOUSE OF RADIOBROADCASTING AND SOUND RECORDING

The State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording--GRDZ (Gosudarstvennyy Dom Radioveshchaniya i Zvukozapisi) was organized in Moscow in 1950.

Its basic task--to provide All-Union radio with technical supplies and to make archive and operational recordings for it and to make tape recordings for local radio.

The present day technology of tape recording and reproduction of sound is at such a high level that it is possible to conduct most radiobroadcasts from tape. A single track tape recording is used for those purposes as it provides the best quality indices, and is easy to edit.

Within the next several years stereophonic radiobroadcasting will be widespread. The advantages of a stereophonic broadcast are realism and beauty of sound. It creates a directional effect of the sound sources.

The State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recording is making a series of twin-track stereophonic recordings which were demonstrated with great success at the USSR exhibit in New York in 1959 and are being demonstrated at the Exhibit of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR at Moscow.

The GDRZ has four music recording studios, three studios for making literary-dramatic recordings, 10 speech studios and eight broadcasting studios.

In order to make recordings at theaters, enterprises, stadiums and other locations it has three concert and 15 mobile recording units. In order to make relays from stadiums and concert halls it has 80 relay points.

The sound library contains recordings of over 65,000 works; over 9,000 hours of recordings.

A great number of magnetic tape copies are prepared for the local radio committees, amounting to over 16,000 hours of recordings a year.

Sound recording work goes on constantly. 500 hours of studio recordings are made each year, outside the studio recordings--220 hours, and special recordings--200 hours.

Between 1958 and 1959 the sound library was supplemented with a series of recordings of outstanding works by Russian, Soviet and foreign composers. The following were among some of the larger works that were recorded: operas--Rimskiy-Korsakov "The Snow Maiden," Dargomyzhskiy "The Mermaid," Arenskiy "Rafael," Shebalin--

"Taming of the Obstinate," Zhiganov--"Musa Dzhalil'," Beethoven--
"Fidelio," Molchanov--"The Dawn" (an edited version); operettas:
Kobalevskiy--"The Spring Sings," Shostakovich--"Moscow--Cheremush-
ki," Dunayevskiy--"The Free Wind," Lehar--"Graff Luxemburg," Offen-
bach--"Fortunio's Song," Novikov--"The Left-Hander"; Tchaikovsky's
"Swan Lake" ballet; symphonies: Beethoven--Seventh, Brahms--
Fourth, Dvorak--Fifth, Tchaikovsky--Second and Fifth, Khachaturian
--First, Shostakovich--Sixth and Eleventh, Rachmaninoff--First,
Schubert--Seventh, Bruckner--Eighth, Strauss--Domestic Symphony,
Tchaikovsky--symphonic poem "The Storm" and "Franchesca"; piano
concertos: Tchaikovsky--First, Rachmaninoff--Second and Third,
Lizst--First.

THE ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SOUND RECORDING INSTITUTE

The All-Union Scientific Research Sound Recording Institute was created in 1945 on the basis of the State Union Sound Recording Laboratory which was in existence since 1934. The Institute is under the jurisdiction of the State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR.

The Institute's purpose--a comprehensive solution of technical problems pertaining to all types of sound recording, and sound reproducing equipment, as well as the elaboration of theoretical problems associated with the further development of sound recording and its application in radiobroadcasting and television.

The "MEZ-8" portable magnetic tape recorder with a spring mechanism was developed for the radiobroadcasting industry by the Institute. It is produced by the Kiev Radio Equipment Factory.

Later a small size magnetic tape recorder called "Reporter-2" was constructed according to a design provided by the Institute. It has a simple single-lever control system, and allows recordings to be made while in motion and assures a high quality recording of speech. That tape recorder is used widely in radiobroadcasting work. In 1958 the Institute modernized the tape recorder. Transistors were substituted for radio tubes, which permit a further decrease in its size and weight, and, what is especially important, its power supply system was simplified. The "Reporter-3" can operate on a miniature storage battery or on a series of flashlight batteries. Serialized production of these tape recorders will start in 1960.

Due to the fact that radio broadcasts and tape recordings are frequently conducted in areas with poor acoustic qualities, it became necessary to find measures for improving the acoustical properties of such areas. The Institute developed a special apparatus, called a magnetic reverberator, which permits a change in the reverberation characteristics of the area. The magnetic reverberators are used by central broadcasting, the Kiev House of Sound Recording, as well as in disc and motion picture sound recording operations.

The Institute completed the design of a perfected magnetic reverberator operated by remote control, which permits artificial reverberation on a large scale, as well as interesting acoustical effects, which may be used in children's and literary-dramatic broadcasts.

The industry (according to designs furnished by the Institute)

produces several types of special electric motors, which are used in all tape recorders manufactured in the country. A two speed electric motor was developed and released to the Experimental Plant of the State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television for the creation of a new radiobroadcasting tape recorder with tape speeds of 38 and 19 cm/sec.

Everyone is familiar with the call signals of the Soviet radio stations--"How Wide is My Country," but few people know that the source of those signals is an electronic instrument, developed by the Institute of Sound Recording and installed in the equipment studio of central broadcasting. Such instruments, but with different tunes, were prepared by the Institute for the Leningrad radio and for the Radiobroadcasting System of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Institute created an instrument designated RI-55 for controlling broadcast levels. At the present time that instrument, after it was perfected, is produced under the trade name of RI-58.

The Institute developed sample test tapes and the technology of preparing such tapes. Such test tapes are needed to check the quality indices of the tape recorders and are produced by the State House of Radiobroadcasting and Sound Recordings for distribution to all radiobroadcasting organizations and plants which manufacture tape recorders. Within the next two years test tapes for the slowest speeds will be developed: 4.8 and 2.4 cm/sec.

For a period of many years the Institute was engaged in magnetic tape research and cooperated in the industrial assimilation of that type of sound recording media. Prior to 1959 two types of tape were produced in the country. In 1958 equipment was created capable of manufacturing a new, third, type of magnetic tape. The results verified the high quality indices of the new magnetic tape. The mass production of the new type of magnetic tape must start in 1960.

On the Institute's staff there is a small group of specialists doing research in electric musical instruments. During the past several years they developed an electronic accordion, a tuning-fork piano, a companion, a sound effects machine, and adapted a number of conventional instruments.

It is now planned to construct an electric organ in addition to other electric musical instruments with new tones, which will be portable, convenient to operate and reliable.

In the field of mechanical sound recording the Institute worked on the long playing record and on the equipment producing it. The Institute created an installation that could record at various speeds, which allowed an expansion in the dynamic range of its recordings.

Problems pertaining to mechanical recording at slower speeds are under study: at 45 and 16 revolutions per minute.

By recording at a speed of 16 revolutions per minute and

using both sides of a large disc (30 cm) it is possible to obtain two hours of recording time! Recordings of speech made at that speed yield good results, and at 45 revolutions per minute--good results are obtained in musical recordings.

The production of records at those speeds can be accomplished by industry, but first of all the production of record players capable of those speeds must be organized. Therefore the Institute developed a multi-speed electric record player and proposed it for industrial production.

Within the next year it is planned to create a miniature video tape recorder for recording television images on magnetic tape, as well as a miniature magnetic tape recorder, new types of magnetic tapes, and the development of the long playing thinner magnetic tape, so that small reels of it would provide longer recording time. Sterophonic recording on magnetic tape and record discs will be investigated thoroughly. Work will also be continued in the creation of new electric musical instruments and in their application in radio and television. There is also much that remains to be done in the field of creating new magnetic tape and mechanical sound recording equipment.

FROM THE DIARY OF SOVIET RADIO AND TELEVISION
(1917-1959)

1917

7 November (25 October by the old calendar). At two o'clock in the morning the radiostation on board the cruiser "Aurora" transmitted an appeal to "The Citizens of Russia," written by V.I. Lenin.

8 November. The appeal by the Second All-Russian Congress of the Soviet to "All Railwaymen" was broadcast over the radio. The appeal expressed the confidence that the workers and employees "will undertake all measures necessary for the preservation of order on the railways...."

12 November. "To everyong, to everyone..." an announcement signed by V.I. Lenin was broadcast over the radio advising that the Soviet government was formed, and that decrees regarding land and peace have been adopted.

20 November. V.I. Lenin addressed General Dukhonin, who at that time was in the General Headquarters at the front, over the radio with an offer "to immediately and formally offer peace to all the warring parties."

22 November. V.I. Lenin wrote an address which started with the words: "Radio to all. To all regimental, division, corps, army and other committees, to all soldiers of the revolutionary army and sailors of the revolutionary fleet...." The address ended with the call: "Soldiers! The matter of peace is in your hands. You will not allow the counter-revolutionary generals to stand in the way of peace....Let the regiments who are now in position immediately select delegates to start formal peace negotiations with the enemy. The Council of People's Commissars gives you the right to do that....Soldiers! The matter of peace is in your hands. Alertness, firmness, energy, and peace will triumph! In the name of the government of the Russian Republic, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars V. Ul'yanov (Lenin)."

1918

3 February. "Via radio. To everyone. To the peace delegation to Brest-Litovsk in particular." With these words started the telegram written by V.I. Lenin. The radiogram described conditions in the Soviet Republic.

4 February. The radio report "To everyone, to everyone," written by V.U. Lenin, refuted the false information disseminated

by foreign newspapers and gave information about the conditions in the Soviet country, and about the decrees adopted by the Soviet government.

5 February. A radiogram "To everyone, to everyone, to everyone," written by V.I. Lenin reported the successes attained by the Red Army, gave information about the domestic situation and about the current tasks confronting the Soviet government.

1 April. The Council of People's Commissars created a commission which was charged with outlining measures for concentrating radio telephone work under a single agency "for creating evenly distributed service throughout Russia."

21 April. V.I. Lenin signed a decree of the Council of People's Commissars "Concerning the Centralization of Radio Engineering Work" which delegated the matter of directing radio construction in the entire country to the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs.

August. A radio laboratory was established at Nizhniy-Novgorod (now Gor'kiy). It was one of the first scientific institutions created by the Soviet government. V.I. Lenin's personal support allowed it to develop extensive scientific research work. The scientific director of the laboratory, M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich, wrote: "V.I. Lenin's name is really historically associated with the radio laboratory. Vladimir Il'yich understood well the future of radio, and the radio laboratory is obliged in many ways to him for his active support during the first difficult years of its existence...."

10 November. A report signed by V.I. Lenin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and by G.V. Chicherin, Chairman of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs was broadcast over the radio; it stated: "According to the latest information German soldiers arrested a delegation of German generals which left to conduct peace negotiations. The German soldiers entered into direct peace negotiations with the French soldiers. Kaiser Wilhelm renounced the throne. Chancellor, Prince of Baden, submitted his resignation.... A general strike is in progress in all the large cities of Southern Germany. The entire German fleet is on the side of the revolution...."

13 November. The government of Soviet Russia announced the cancellation of the Brest agreement over the radio.

2 December. A report about the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory was published over V.I. Lenin's signature. The report indicated that the laboratory "was the first stage in the organization of State Radio Engineering Institute in Russia."

1919

22 March. V.I. Lenin addressed the Hungarian Soviet Republic over the radio and extended his greetings. He stressed that "constant radio communication between Budapest and Moscow is undoubtedly

necessary."

18 April. The radio broadcast an appeal by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to the working masses of foreign countries. "The Workers and peasants of Russia now freed from all oppressors and exploiters, first to have shed the capitalist yoke" ---stated the appeal "ask you to be alert and not to slacken your pressure on your leaders who aspire to choke the people's revolution in Russia...."

17 July. The radio broadcast an address signed by G.V. Chicherin, People's Foreign Affairs Commissar, directed at the workers' organizations of Great Britain, France and Italy. It pertained to the forthcoming people's demonstrations in all the countries of the Entente in favor of Soviet Russia and against intervention. The address revealed the foreign policy of the Soviet government, which was persistently struggling for peace.

30 July. The Peasants' Defense Council adopted a resolution about the construction, as rapidly as possible, of a powerful radio station in Moscow.

November. The Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory completed the construction of an experimental radio telephone station and conducted experimental radiobroadcasts. They were heard in many cities. The radio operators with great surprise heard live speech over their earphones instead of the usual telegraphic signals. Many letters were received by the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory asking "We heard human speech over the radio. Please explain."

1920

11 January. The first experiment in a radiotelephone program was conducted at the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory. The program started at 10 o'clock in the evening on wavelengths of 1,200 and 2,500 meters with a power of 25 watts in the antenna. An excerpt from a book was read, then singing and whistling were broadcast. At the end of the program phrases and words with hissing sounds were spoken before the microphone, which, as commonly known, reproduce very poorly over the wire telephone. The commission at the receiving radio station (approximately four kilometers from the laboratory) noted excellent reproduction of speech, whose quality was better than over the wire telephone.

15 January. A radiotelephone program was broadcast from Nizhniy-Novgorod to Moscow. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich's transmitter developed a power of 30 watts in the antenna.

5 February. V.I. Lenin forwarded a letter to M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich. The letter stated: "I am taking this opportunity to express by sincerest gratitude to you for the extensive radio work that you are doing. The newspaper without paper or distances, which you are creating will be a great achievement. I promise to extend my wholehearted cooperation to you in this work as well as in other similar types of projects. With best wishes, V. Ul'yanov

(Lenin)."

17 March. A resolution by the Council of Labor and Defense, signed by V.I. Lenin was adopted. It stated:

"1. To charge the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory with the creation of a Central radiotelephone station with an effective service radius of 2,000 versts, as soon as possible, and not later than two and half months from this date.

"2. To install it in Moscow and to start preliminary work immediately."

11 November. At noon the radio announced: "Flash. To everyone, to everyone....The valorous troops of the 51st Moscow Division broke through the last white line of resistance and have a firm foothold in the Crimea. The enemy is fleeing in panic...."

18 November. The radio broadcast an address by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs RSFSR to the workers and peasants of the Entente countries. The address indicated that "world reactionary forces are preparing fresh schemes designed to prevent the working masses of Russia from devoting their entire attention to peaceful labor....The wireless reports by official Entente radio stations informed the entire world that the allied governments are examining the possibility of occupying Batum with military forces....The dispatch of naval vessels of the Entente countries as well as of infantry troops to Batum means that a new page is turning over in the book of anti-revolutionary adventures...." In conclusion the report stated "We again appeal for fraternal assistance from the working masses of the Entente countries, whose powerful voice could once again paralyze the reactionary intrigues...."

1 December. The Pulkovskaya observatory began broadcasting time signals at first via the Leningrad and then via the Moscow radio stations.

December. A radiotelephone transmitter constructed at the Nizhniy-Novgorod laboratory was installed at the Khodyn'skaya radio station (now called the Oktyabr'skaya radio station) for radiotelephone broadcasts. The Khodyn'skaya radio station transmitted its waves far beyond the borders of our country. It broadcast the decrees and resolutions of the Soviet government, notes from the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and political information. That radio station conducted a broadcast which was received at Kel'tov, just below Berlin, thereby setting a world distance record for telephone transmissions.

1921

26 January. V.I. Lenin wrote to the administrative director of the Council of People's Commissars about the work accomplished by the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory and about its director, Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich:

"That Bonch-Bruyevich...according to everyone is a great

inventor. This is gigantically important (newspaper without paper or wires, for through the microphone and the loudspeaker perfected by Bonch-Bruyevich it will be possible for all Russia to hear a newspaper being read in Moscow).

"I ask you to:

"1) Watch this matter very carefully, by summoning Ostryakov and by taking with Nizhniy on the telephone.

"2) To pass the attached draft of the decree through the Smaller Council of People's Commissars. If a unanimous agreement is not reached, submit it to the Full Council of People's Commissars by Tuesday.

"3) Advise me twice a month about the progress of the work there."

27 January. The Council of People's Commissars adopted the following resolution: "In view of the favorable results achieved at Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory in the fulfillment of the tasks delegated to it by the resolution of the Labor and Defense Council dated 17 March 1920 pertaining to the construction and installation of a radiotelephone station with a large effective service radius, the Council of People's Commissars hereby decrees: to charge the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs with the task of constructing radio installations for telephone communication at Moscow and some of the other important points in the republic.

15 March. Appearing at the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (bolsheviks), V.I. Lenin called on radio to broadcast "to all corners of the earth" about the party's historical decision concerning the introduction of a tax in kind.

3 June. The Labor and Defense Council obligated the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs to organize a broadcast of a "verbal newspaper" in Moscow with the use of loudspeakers.

17 June. Loudspeakers were installed on six Moscow squares--the Teatral'naya, Serpukhovskaya, Yelokhovskaya, Andron'yevskaya by the Krest'yanskaya Zastava and on the Devich'ye Pole. The loudspeakers were used to broadcast latest news from the Russian Telegraphic Agency. Daily from 2100 to 2300, hundreds of Muskovites listened to political information, and sometimes to reports and popular lectures that were broadcast over the radio.

1922

19 May. V.I. Lenin in his letter to I.V. Stalin pointed out the considerable success attained by the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory in the field of radio telephony and the great practical significance for propaganda, agitation and for the education of the masses. Lenin pointed out that "...in our technology it is quite possible to broadcast human speech over great distances by means of wireless radio communication...."

25 May. The Politbureau of the Central Committee Russian

Communist Party (bolsheviks), on V.I. Lenin's suggestion adopted a resolution to finance the Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory in order to accelerate the development of loudspeaker telephones and radio receivers.

27 May. The Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory started broadcasting experimental radio concerts over its radio telephone station. They were received and heard in Moscow and at other points with a radius of 3,000 kilometers. At Kazan' the concert program from Nizhniy-Novgorod was heard by over 100 persons over a loudspeaker. During the radio concert which took place on the 29th of May it was necessary to install the loudspeakers on a 60 meter high pole to make it possible for the thousands who gathered at the square to hear the concert. These were the first concerts ever to be broadcast over the radio in Europe.

21 August. The first speech broadcasts over the 12 kilowatt Moscow radiobroadcasting station began on that date.

17 September. The first scheduled public concert from Moscow took place on that date. Two days before the concert the following radiogram was sent out: "To everyone. Tune to a wavelength of 3,000 meters and listen! On Sunday, 17 September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the first radio concert will take place at the Central Radiotelephone Station of the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs. The program will consist of Russian music." The concert passed very well and was heard not just in our own country but abroad as well. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich said this about it: "Today is a momentous day for Russian radio engineering. That concert signalled the beginning of the activities by the Central radiotelephone station, that progeny of Soviet Russia and Russian radio industry...."

19 September. The Nizhniy-Novgorod radiolaboratory was decorated with the Order of the Red Labor Banner for its successes.

3 November. The Pravda newspaper reported that a special commission was created under the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs on the presentation of radio concerts. It is specifically planned to conduct a big concert with the participation of the artists from the Bol'shoy Theater.

7 November. The Central Radiotelephone station was named "Radiostation imeni Kominterna." On that day at five o'clock in the afternoon a holiday concert began with the playing of the "International." That concert included the participation of artists from the Moscow theaters. The Moscow concert was heard simultaneously at Irkutsk, Tashkent and far beyond the polar circle.

On that day a cargo truck toured through the streets of Moscow equipped with loudspeakers. That was the first mobile radio unit. It serviced the columns of demonstrators celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

1923

3 January. The newspaper Pravda in an article entitled "About Technical Creativity of Russian Inventors" pointed out the successes attained by the Soviet scientists in the field of radio technology and particularly in radio telephony, and in the wireless transmission of images (television).

18 February. The newspaper Pravda in giving information about the work of the State Experimental Electrotechnical Institute reported the following: "The radio section is engaged in the development of a system for transmitting images without wires."

22 February. A radio concert was broadcast from Moscow celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Red Army. That concert was heard in many rayons of our country as well as abroad. The following was reported from Switzerland: "Your radio concert was clearly heard here." The concert was also heard in France on the Eiffel tower. The newspaper Izvestiya VTsIK (News of the All-Union Central Executive Committee) on 24 February 1923 wrote: "The anniversary of the Red Army was therefore marked in Europe. Radio has no boundaries!"

20 March. A lecture devoted to Copernicus was broadcast over the radio station imeni Komintern. That was the first experiment in broadcasting lectures over the radio.

24 March. A resolution by the Council of People's Commissars USSR appropriated funds for the People's Commissariat of Education for the organization of radio stations in 11 cities of the USSR for mass listening to scientific lectures, broadcast from Moscow.

23 September. A concert organized especially for the All-Union Agricultural Exhibit was broadcast over the radio station imeni Komintern. The concert was received in "The New Village" pavilions in many cities of the USSR.

1924

3 January. Regular radio broadcasts of information supplied by the Telegraphic Agency for the local press were started at 1615.

27 January. At 1600 Moscow time the radio broadcast: "Rise Comrades. Il'yich is being lowered into his grave." At 1614 the radio broadcast: "Lenin is dead--Leninism lives!"

23 February. Moscow radio broadcast a report by M.V. Frunze at a solemn session devoted to the 7th anniversary of the Red Army.

April. An action group called "Radio Music" was created under the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs. The group's purpose was "to conduct a radio concert over the radio through preliminary laboratory-musical work at the station imeni Komintern." For that purpose work was accomplished to determine the best types of microphone to use, best positions of the various performers vis a vis the microphone and so on. The group conducted

regular concert broadcasts over the radio station imeni Komintern.

5 July. Moscow radio presented a concert by an amateur artistic group for the first time. A choir composed of workers from the sewing trade union appeared before the microphone.

20 July. A radio concert organized by the "Radio Music" group was heard with the participation of M.M. Ippolitov-Ivanov, who for the first time performed Georgian songs according to his own arrangement.

28 July. The Soviet government adopted a resolution "pertaining to privately owned radio receiving stations," known as the freedom of the air law. The citizens of the USSR permitted to build and use their own radio receiving stts. That resolution performed an important role in the development of radiofication, radio amateur activities and radiobroadcasting in the USSR.

15 August. The first issue of a magazine called "The Radio Amateur" was issued. It contained a letter to the editor which suggested that the term "radiobroadcasting" be made the official designation for radiotelephonic broadcasts of music, lectures and so on.

The editor's note to that letter stated "In due time the editorial office of the magazine Technology of Communications received letters with suggestions to replace the word 'radiobroadcasting' with one of the following words: 'sound projection,' 'radio projection,' 'radiobroadcasting' and so on. If during the immediate future no reasonable objections are received from the readers the editorial office will consider the word 'radiobroadcasting' as the official term to be used by this magazine."

8 September. The first of the so called "Radio Mondays" in the USSR took place in Moscow at the Bol'shoy Theater--it was a public concert. The concert took place after the solemn portion which included an address by A.V. Lunacharskiy, the People's Commissar on education, and a speech by Professor V.K. Lebedinskiy. That concert included the participation of A.V. Nezhdanova, N.A. Obukhova, K.G. Derzhinskaya, V.I. Kachalov, N.S. Golovanov and others.

2 October. The organization called "Radio for All" was created ("a joint-stock company for radiobroadcasting").

12 October. The Sokol'nicheskaya radio station started regular broadcasts organized by the Moscow trade unions. A report entitled "On V.I. Lenin's Role in the Development of Soviet Radio Engineering" was heard.

23 November. The first issue of a radio newspaper and a report by A.V. Lunacharskiy entitled "The Culture of the USSR and the Significance of Radio," were heard. From that day on there were regular presentations of the radio newspaper, which until 1932 were the basic forms of political and partly artistic radiobroadcasting.

24 November. The magazine called "Radio Amateur" printed

the following report: "From the 23rd of November the station imeni Komintern started broadcasting regular programs. The programs are organized by a recently formed joint-stock company for radiobroadcasting. The program time schedule will be announced in the Sunday issues of the newspapers."

3 December. The Labor and Defense Council adopted the regulations of the joint-stock company called "Radio Transmissions" (it was called "Radio For All" at first).

7 December. The newspaper Pravda began a systematic publication of radio program schedule of the Moscow radio station. Izvestiya (News), on 14 December, introduced a permanent feature entitled "The Radio Corner," which also contained the radio program schedule.

10 December. An experimental radio concert was successfully conducted by transmitting the program to Moscow from Nizhniy-Novgorod, where the concert actually took place, and broadcasting it from Moscow to the entire country.

12 December. An experimental broadcast of a concert by a symphony orchestra was conducted for the first time from the Union House in Moscow.

22 December. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich announced the official opening of a radiobroadcasting station in the city of Nizhniy-Novgorod (now known as the city of Gor'kiy); it was second after Moscow to receive a radiobroadcasting station. Five days later it began regular broadcasting. A.A. Zhdanov was the first one to speak over its microphones; at that time he was working as a secretary of the Nizhegorodskiy Gubernskiy Committee of the Party.

1925

15 January. F. Lbov made the first short wave broadcast over an amateur radio transmitter. The message was in morse code and was heard far beyond the borders of the USSR. In Iraq and other countries radio amateurs heard the following: "To everyone, to everyone! I am R1FL (Russia -One Fedor Lbov)....Whoever hears me please confirm."

3 February. The opera "Prince Igor" was broadcast directly from the Bol'shoy Theater of the USSR for the first time on that date. From then on regular broadcasts of plays from the Moscow theaters were conducted.

February. The first issue of a weekly newspaper called "Radio News" made its appearance (it was produced by the "Radio Transmissions" joint-stock company).

26 February. The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution in which it pointed out that the organization of radio agitation is very important and necessary matter.

March. Regular thematic literary-musical radio programs were started, called "Cultural Heritage for the Children." The

first few programs were devoted to the works of Pushkin, Krylov, and Beethoven as well as to the theme "Nature in Music."

17 April. The Council of People's Commissars USSR adopted a resolution to mark the 30th anniversary of the invention of radio by the great Russian inventor A.S. Popov, on 7 May.

19 April. The first issue of a radio magazine called "Radio Pioneer" was heard.

20 April. The first issue of a radio magazine called "Radio Oktyabryenok" was heard.

7 May. A solemn meeting took place at the Politechnical Museum (Moscow), devoted to the 30th anniversary since the invention of radio by Popov. The speeches were broadcast over the radio, and that was reported in the press as something unusually new. The description of the proceedings, as published in the newspaper "Radio News" No. 15 (1925), stated: "On 7 May solemn proceedings took place at the Politechnical Institute in honor of A.S. Popov... It is a pleasure to report that the entire session was broadcast over the radio in its entirety over radio station imeni Komintern."

"Did A.S. Popov think of the possibility that thirty years after his discovery, a solemn session devoted to his memory will include the participation of not only the group of people gathered in the auditorium, but of millions of radio listeners throughout the Union and even abroad."

20 June. A resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) concerning radio agitation was published. In addition to other resolutions, the Central Committee proposed the development of a plan for the next period of radio construction and to expand the network of radio stations in the oblasts and republics.

27 July. A published letter from the Central Committee pointed out "the significant role which must be performed by radio as a powerful means of agitation and propaganda."

30 August. The Newspaper "Radio News" published a poem by V. Mayakovskiy called "The Radio Agitator."

7 November. A radio report was heard for the first time directly from the Red Square in Moscow. It was devoted to the October festivities. In the future such holiday programs from the Red Square became traditional.

25 December. The premier performance of the first radio play took place. The play was entitled "An Evening with Volkon-skaya."

1926

9 January. A short-wave program was broadcast from the radio station imeni A.S. Popova for the first time in the world.

5 February. The "Radio Amateur" magazine published a resolution of the Council of People's Commissars USSR "Pertaining to privately used radio stations," which eliminated wavelength

restrictions for radio amateur's receivers. The same issue of the magazine tells about a new microphone which was invented by M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich. That invention, in the opinion of the magazine, "was an important turning point in radiobroadcasting."

20 February. Marked the beginning of regular broadcasts of the chimes from the Kremlin's Spasskiy Tower.

11 April. M.I. Kalinin's first talk with the peasants was broadcast from Moscow. This was the beginning of regular broadcasts for the peasants.

7 July. The magazine Izvestiya TsK VKP(b) (News of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)), published a report that the Central Committee was examining the problem of the content of radio broadcasts. Special attention was devoted to an improvement in the political radio programs, to an organization of reports dealing with problems inherent in current political and economic life.

22 October. A regular relay of radio programs from Moscow to other cities of the USSR over telephone wires was instituted.

25 November. In a letter to one of his friends, the Russian artist I. Ye. Repin reported: "Now we frequently listen to radio programs. I heard an engrossing report by Lunacharskiy with interest. For me--it is quite an acquisition...."

1927

22 January. A concert involving three cities was conducted for the first time. The cities were Moscow, Leningrad and Khar'kov.

11 February. The first radio programs via the Tashkent broadcasting station was presented. Radiobroadcasting at Uzbekistan gained quick popularity. The newspapers of those days wrote: "The Uzbek population shows considerable interest in the broadcasts from Tashkent in the Uzbek language. The Dekhans started visiting the clubs with the families in order to listen to the radio."

25 February. The newspaper Pravda reported that the Council of People's Commissars USSR authorized institutions and organizations which have broadcasting permits, to broadcast musical, dramatic, musical-dramatic works, lectures, reports and so on taking place in theaters, concert halls and other public buildings, without special remuneration.

1 May. I. Ye. Repin, in a letter to his friend, reports: "I listen to the radio with great pleasure. It gives me a lot of pleasure in all respects....It is truly a people's university...."

15 May. The newspaper Pravda published an article called "The Press and Radio," which points out that the number of radio listeners in Moscow is estimated at from one and a half to two million persons and that five radio newspapers are published in Moscow.

5 July. The radio presented a solemn session devoted to the

70th anniversary since the birth of an outstanding worker and an active participant of the German workers' movement--Clara Tsetkin.

30 July. The Moscow newspapers reported that the second International Congress on Radiotelegraphy adopted a suggestion made by the Soviet delegation concerning the freedom of the air.

18 September. A radio evening, devoted to the creativity of an outstanding French writer-communist Henri Barbus, was conducted. A.V. Lunacharsky made a speech. He outlined the basic features and the significance of the writer's works. Dwelling on that radio evening, Henri Barbus, who was present there, stressed, "I am speaking before all of Russia, before the entire Union."

1 November. The first issue of a Red Army radio newspaper made its appearance in Moscow.

7 November. The city of Kazan radio station went on the air. The first concert was conducted. Shortly after that republican broadcasts became tri-lingual. Programs were heard in Tatar, Russian and Chuvash.

1928

1 January. The first issue of a weekly newspaper called "Radio in the Village" made its appearance.

7 January. The first radio-excursion talk took place (it was presented from the Museum of the Revolution of the USSR).

16 January. The Nizhniy-Novgorod radio laboratory was decorated with an Order of the Red Banner of Labor for the second time.

1 February. A language course was started over the Moscow radio stations. (English and German).

8 April. The first popular-scientific motion picture was released. It was called "What is Radio." The producer was Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich.

9 April. Singing lessons were started over the radio. Concerts were conducted in such a manner as to interest the listeners in singing popular folk songs.

1 May. For the first time the broadcast of the May 1st parade and demonstration from the Red Square was accompanied by commentary.

13 July. The Labor and Defense Council adopted a resolution which stressed the necessity for a further expansion and improvement in radiobroadcasting. "In order to perfect and expand radiobroadcasting, as well as to utilize the technical means of communication for that purpose..." direction of radiobroadcasting was delegated to the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs.

9 September. The first issue of a magazine called "The Radio Listener" (instead of "Radio News") made its appearance. It contained a poem by V. Mayakovskiy called "The Joy of Art." It ended with the following words:

"Our day
is better than fantasy...

I am happy that we live
in the days when there is singing in the sky."

In November V. Mayakovsky read this poetry over the radio.

7 November. An inter-city radio broadcast took place for the first time in the USSR.

1929

1 January. A program schedule was introduced for the first time in Moscow, which laid the foundation for a specific program scheduling.

2 January. Moscow radio started special programs for women, with a program called "The Mothers' and Housewives' Hour."

A physical exercise lesson was broadcast on the radio also for the first time later that day.

16 January. A.V. Lunacharsky read the "Diary of a People's Commissar on Education" over the radio.

18 January. Moscow radio presented the first consultation for peasants from the reception room of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee USSR, M.I. Kalinin.

23 January. V. Mayakovsky read his new play "The Flea" over the radio.

25 January. A speech by M.I. Kalinin at the opening of the All-Russian Congress of the society "Down with Illiteracy" was heard on the radio.

28 January. I.V. Michurin made a personal appearance over the radio and told about his most recent works.

26 May. The first sports program was heard (describing the football game taking place at the "Dinamo" stadium).

15 October. The first program presented by the Workers'-Peasants Radio University was heard.

29 October. The radio presented a literary almanac. V. Mayakovsky was heard on that program.

7 November. Foreign language broadcasts were started from Moscow radio. The first broadcasts were conducted in German, and later in French and English.

22 December. Moscow radio presented the first concert consisting entirely of works requested by the listeners.

1930

1 June. The so-called real life programs were started. They were called "Broadcasts from Life" (radio reports).

11 October. The "Radio Listener" magazine was reorganized and starting with its 28th issue the title was changed to "Moscow Calling."

2 December. A two hour long program was broadcast from

Dneprostroy. The program included a picture in sound and a detailed description of the work taking place in the construction of that electric power plant.

1931

17 February. A series of radio lectures were started by A.V. Lunacharskiy on the theme "We and Ancient Art." Ten lectures were read.

29 April. The first television broadcast took place. A 30 line image was transmitted.

11 June. The first radio comedy was heard. It was a staging of "The Destruction of Crow's Suburb" written by Il'ya Il'f and Yevgeniy Petrov.

9 July. The Council of People's Commissars USSR adopted a resolution concerning the plan for radiofication and radiobroadcasting. It was planned to construct 195 receiving-transmitting radio stations, 22 broadcasting stations and 782 relay points as well as to install 800,000 radio listening points.

16 August. The resolution adopted by the Council of People's Commissars "On the development of the receiving-transmitting radio-broadcasting network" pointed out that the union and autonomous republics and oblasts must be provided with broadcasts in their native languages during 1932.

30 August. The first presentation of a documentary radio film was heard in the USSR. It was devoted to the reconstruction of railroad transportation. Portions of the radio film were recorded in the Hall of Columns at the Union House during a railroad workers' congress.

10 September. The Committee on Radiobroadcasting with the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs USSR began its work.

1 October. Regular television broadcasting started over Moscow radio station MOSPS (379 meters) and over an experimental transmitter (720 meters). The image was received in Mizhniy-Novgorod, Odessa, Khar'kov, Tomsk and in other cities.

19 October. A television demonstration evening was conducted at Leningrad. The images were broadcast on a wavelength of 445 meters.

31 October. The first issue of a magazine called "USSR Calling" (instead of "Moscow Calling").

18-21 December. The 1st All-Union Television Conference took place in Leningrad.

1932

17 January. A resolution by the Council of People's Commissars USSR was published. It stated: "The development of a receiving-transmitting network must proceed hand in hand with the implementation of television, sound recording and sound reproducing

equipment and an application of ultra short waves for broadcasting purposes as well as short wave broadcasting over long distances." An article entitled "For a Mass Development of the Television Network" in the Magazine "Radio Front" devoted to that resolution by the Council ended with the following words: "Television is not 'Music of the future,' but a concrete task of today."

8 August. The Pravda Newspaper printed an article by A.M. Gor'kiy called "About Soviet Radiobroadcasting." The article stated: "In order for radio to become a true meeting place for the millions, which is what Lenin talked about, it is necessary that radiobroadcasting rise to a level commensurate with the task set before it by our grandiose reality...."

15 August. Televised motion pictures were broadcast over an experimental transmitter in Moscow.

1933

31 January. The All-Union Committee for Radiofication and Radiobroadcasting with the Council of People's Commissars USSR was created (replacing the All-Union Radiobroadcasting Committee with the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs).

1 September. The All-Union Committee for Radiofication and Radiobroadcasting organized an editorial office for central political information (instead of the radio newspaper editorial office, which was liquidated). The new editorial office introduced "The Latest News" programs on the radio.

18 September. An All-Union schoolchildren's broadcast was conducted. It was devoted to the start of a new school year. There were personal appearances by A.M. Gor'kiy and N.K. Krupskaya.

20 November. M.I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee USSR made a radio address to the American people in connection with the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and the USA on 16 November 1933.

1934

20 June. A broadcast was heard from the Red Square in Moscow. It described the welcome accorded to the Chelyukintsy who were rescued from the Arctic by Soviet pilots. V.V. Kuybyshev made a speech during this solemn meeting which was broadcast over the radio.

17 August. The Moscow radio stations broadcast the opening of the first All-Union Conference of Writers. Speeches delivered by A.A. Zhdanov and A.M. Gor'kiy were also broadcast.

15 November. The first 30 line image television broadcast with sound was seen and heard in the USSR. That was the start of regular broadcasts of television programs over the powerful radio stations RTsZ and imeni VTsSPS (Vsesoyuznyy Tsentral'nyy Soyuz Profsoyuzov--All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions).

30 November. A program was heard describing work on the bottom of the Black Sea designed to raise a sunken ship. Microphones were installed in the diving suits. The program originated from the bottom of the sea.

16 December. The first television concert took place in Moscow.

1935

11 January. The Moscow radio stations rebroadcast a concert from America. After that an All-Union radio concert was broadcast for America and was rebroadcast by 90 radio stations in the USA.

19 January. The first issue of a newspaper called "Radio Programs" made its appearance (an organ of the All-Union Radio Committee).

24 January. At three o'clock in the afternoon radio station imeni Komintern made the first direct broadcast from the famous laboratory of Academician I.P. Pavlov located at Koltushy near Leningrad.

25 February. A radio program dedicated to M.A. Sholokhov was heard. It started in a home of a kolkhoz member in the village of Veshenskaya, which is across the street from the writer's home. A microphone was installed in his study. M.A. Sholokhov answered questions put to him by a correspondent of "The Latest News" program and shared his impressions gained during a trip abroad.

30 March. All-Union radio presented the first radio composition entitled "Kola Bryun'yon" (based on a work of the same name by Romen Rollan). The author himself participated in the preparation of that work for presentation on the radio. The introduction to the program was written by Romen Rollan.

14 May. A solemn meeting in honor of the opening of the Moscow subway, which took place in the Hall of Columns of the Union House, was heard on the radio.

August. Henri Barbus, a well known French writer-communist visited the Moscow television studio. "I was extremely interested in the successes attained by present day technology in the field of television, which is still so new," wrote Barbus; "I had the feeling that I was simultaneously at the beginning and by the summit...."

12 October. A program broadcast from the home of writer-communist N.A. Ostrovskiy, at Sochi was heard on the radio. Nikolay Ostrovskiy spoke during the program.

December. Appearing at a reception for a delegation of Moscow radio workers, N.S. Khrushchev stated: "If we put radio to work, we will have accomplished a lot: we will be able to train brigades and unit leaders over the radio; we will create a radio university; we will organize radio lectures and concert broadcasts."

1936

6 February. The editorial office of "The Latest News" presented the first Arctic program from Dixon Island between 1830 and 1930.

22 February. Broadcasts from a cruiser and from a submarine of the Black Sea Fleet were heard for the first time.

23 March. The first All-Union Radio Festival began. For two weeks the radio listeners were introduced to the best examples of national creativity. The Festival programs were heard in 28 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

25 November. At 1700 the following announcement was heard on the radio: "Attention! Listen, this is Moscow calling!...The special broadcast of the first session of the 8th Extraordinary All-Union Session of the Soviets will start in a few minutes...." M.I. Kalinin introduced I.V. Stalin. All the radio stations of the Soviet Union rebroadcast the report entitled "About the Draft of the Constitution of the USSR."

1937

17 January. A series of radio lectures were started on agrotechnical themes, organized on the initiative of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). The series was introduced by N.S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Moscow Committee.

22 May. At six o'clock in the morning radio station imeni Kominterna reported the arrival of a Soviet Polar team on the North Pole.

30 May. At 2100 there was a big concert in honor of the heroes of the North Pole. The concert started with a greeting delivered by People's Artist of the USSR--V.I. Kachalov.

26 June. A broadcast was made from on board M.V. Vodop'yana's airplane returning from an expedition to the North Pole.

1 December. Experimental broadcasts were started by the Moscow television center.

1938

17 March. A report describing the tumultuous reception accorded the members of the expedition to the North Pole on their arrival in Moscow was heard on the radio.

25 March. The Moscow television center conducted an experimental broadcast of a motion picture entitled "A Great Citizen."

27 September. The radio edition of "The Latest News" organized a program entitled "A Day of the World" devoted to the events of a single day.

1 October. The Leningrad television center started regular broadcasts.

5 November. The new Moscow television center began broadcasting.

31 December. The playing of the national anthem ("The International") after the Kremlin chimes was made a regular practice.

1939

28 January. A long program was broadcast from Moscow for the USA. M.I. Kalinin extended greetings to the people and the president of the USA.

10 February. The first experimental television broadcast was made from the Kiev television center.

10 March. The Moscow television center broadcast the first 343 line image television program.

May. The new call signal of Moscow radio was heard for the first time--the melody of a song called "How Wide Is My Country."

7 July. A radio concert for China was broadcast from Moscow.

1940

22 January. The premier radio presentation of a poem by V.V. Mayakovskiy entitled "V.I. Lenin" was heard.

5 March. The first "radio journey" through the theaters and concert halls of Moscow was presented.

23 March. A solemn session dedicated to the 15th anniversary of Soviet radiobroadcasting took place in the Hall of Columns of the Union House. In extending their greetings to the radio workers the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of People's Commissars USSR stressed that radio is a powerful means for communist education and for bringing about a comprehensive rise in the cultural level of the workers.

24 March. An editorial in Pravda stated: "Purposiveness, vividness and simplicity of presentation perform a very important role. Some of the best and most experienced propagandists should be drawn into radio work. Each report, consultation or lecture presented on radio must be thoroughly thought out and polished ahead of time. It is necessary to take into consideration that radio appearances demand special skills from the radio propagandist. For his audience can only listen, his listeners are unable to re-read some of the more complicated passages as in a book."

13 May. Central broadcasting introduced the third program.

20 November. The voice of a great Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy was heard on the radio for the first time in the world. A tonfilm consisting of several of his speeches was broadcast; it was recorded by the sound recording factory of the All-Union radio from an old phonograph roll.

1941

3 July. I.V. Stalin addressed the Soviet people over the radio. He appealed for a total mobilization in order to destroy the German fascist aggressors.

10 August. A new editorial office was created for the preparation of programs entitled "Letters From the Front and To the Front." In the course of the Great Patriotic War the editorial office received approximately two million letters. Each letter served as evidence of a great spiritual wealth and courage of the Soviet people. A son told his mother about his battle experiences, a husband at the front asked his wife to replace him on the labor front, a commander wrote to parents about a heroic deed accomplished by their son or daughter, a father asked his son to be brave and daring in battle, a bride blessed her future husband in his holy struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Homeland, workers and kolkhoz members told their neighbors-warriors about success in their work.

The broadcast of letters over the radio brought about an animated exchange of letters between the front and the rear areas. During the period between 1941 and 1945 there were over 8,000 "Letters From the Front and To the Front" radio programs.

12 December. Late that night a report stating that the routing of Hitler's army in the vicinity of Moscow has started, was heard in a broadcast from Moscow radio.

31 December. M.I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR delivered a New Year's speech over the radio.

1942

23 November. Moscow radio broadcast the first report about the start of the routing of German fascists under Stalingrad.

1943

2 February. Moscow radio reported the complete victory won by Soviet troops under Stalingrad.

5 August. The first salute from Moscow in honor of the glorious Soviet troops who liberated the cities of Orel and Belgorod was heard on the radio.

1944

4 October. The Council of People's Commissars USSR adopted a resolution pertaining to measures designed to consolidate the material-technical basis of central broadcasting.

1945

25 January. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist

Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution concerning central broadcasting.

2 March. A talk took place over the radio between M.I. Kalinin and "The Latest News" correspondents. In that talk M.I. Kalinin stated: "Radio, in its scope is probably the most effective method of propaganda and agitation."

2 May. The Council of People's Commissars USSR adopted a resolution "Pertaining to the celebration of the 50th anniversary since the invention of radio by A.S. Popov." The resolution stated: "Taking into consideration the very important role performed by radio in the cultural and political life of the population and in the defense of the country, and in order to popularize the achievements made by our science and technology in the field of radio as well as to encourage radio amateur activities among widespread segments of the population, the 7th of May will be designated as a Day of Radio every year."

7 May. The Soviet country marked "The Day of Radio" for the first time. A solemn meeting took place in Moscow at the Bol'shoy Theater.

That day, after a long interruption, television broadcasting was resumed in Moscow.

9 May. V.I. Stalin made a radio address in connection with the victory over fascist Germany.

24 June. There was a radio broadcast from the Red Square in Moscow describing the Victory Parade celebrating victory over Hitler's Germany.

3 September. I.V. Stalin made a radio speech in connection with the capitulation of militarist Japan.

15 December. The Moscow television center was the first in Europe to renew 343 line image television broadcasts.

1946

4 April. The Council of Ministers USSR adopted the "Honorary Radio Operator" Badge.

1947

27 January. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party adopted a resolution pertaining to an improvement in central radiobroadcasting.

1948

7 May. An announcement was made at a solemn session which took place in the Hall of Columns of the Union House, and was dedicated to the Day of Radio, about the award of the first Gold Medal imeni A.S. Popova, adopted by the government, to V.P. Vologdin, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

17 September. The Moscow television center broadcast its last program. Broadcasting activities were temporarily interrupted to allow a reconstruction of the television center.

4 November. The first 625 line television image broadcast was made in Moscow on an experimental basis.

1949

16 June. The reconstructed Moscow television center went back into operation.

29 June. The first television program originating outside the studio was seen in Moscow.

6 July. The Council of Ministers USSR adopted a resolution regarding the creation of a Committee on Radio Information attached to the Council of Ministers USSR.

21 November. The Council of Ministers USSR adopted a resolution pertaining to an improvement of the radiofication process in the USSR.

1950

7 May. Academician A.L. Mitin was awarded the Gold Medal imeni A.S. Popova on the basis of a decision by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The ceremonies took place during a solemn meeting at the Hall of Columns of the Union House, which was devoted to the Day of Radio.

1951

22 March. The Council of Minister USSR adopted a resolution about the organization of daily television broadcasts in Moscow. The Art Committee was asked to extend its assistance to the radio committee in attracting artistic collectives and individual performers for appearances on television, to present on television from the television studio and from theaters, concert halls, and the circus, plays and concerts with the participation of the best artists. The Council of Ministers USSR made it mandatory for copies of all new motion picture films released for showing in motion picture theaters to be set aside for the Central Television Studio.

26 May. A meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary since the first television broadcast in the world, took place at Lenin-grad. The first broadcast was made by the Russian scientist B.L. Rozing in 1911.

15 September. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) adopted a resolution pertaining to local broadcasting.

2 October. In an editorial entitled "An Important Means for Educating and Organizing the Masses" the newspaper Pravda

noted the important role performed by local radiobroadcasting in the ideological-educational work among the population, and pointed out some serious inadequacies existing in republican, kray, oblast and city radiobroadcasting, and stressed the tasks confronting them.

6 October. The Central Television Studio presented the first issue of a television magazine called "The Young Pioneer."

25 November. The first issue of a radio magazine called "Science and Technology" was heard.

31 December. The Central Television Studio presented the first filmed play for the first time. It was entitled "Truth is Good, but Happiness is Better."

1952

27 July. Moscow radio broadcast the solemn meeting in Stalingrad dedicated to the opening of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal imeni V.I. Lenina.

26 September. The Central Television Studio presented the first concert on film (consisting of its own film footage).

1953

30 March. The Main Administration of Radio Information of the Ministry of Culture USSR was established (replacing the Committee on Radio Information attached to the Council of Ministers USSR).

September. Programs prepared by radio workers of the European countries of the people's democracies were broadcast from Moscow. A program prepared by the Czech radio was first heard on 6 September, on the 23rd--one prepared by the Hungarian radio, on the 25th--a program prepared by the Rumanian radio and on the 27th of September--a program produced by the Polish radio.

1954

27 October. The Central Television Studio presented the first issue of a television magazine called "Art."

5 November. Experimental color television broadcasts were started in Moscow.

27 November. A concert entitled "Favorite Songs" was heard from Moscow. It brought a widespread response. Some 4,500 letters were received by the editorial office as a result of that program.

4 December. The Central Television studio broadcast the first issue of a television magazine called "For You, Women."

14 December. A radio program produced by the radio workers of the Chinese People's Republic for the Soviet listeners was heard over the Moscow radio stations for the first time.

31 December. K. Ye. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR extended New Year's greetings over the radio to the Soviet people.

1955

January. The Central Television Studio started broadcasting every day of the week.

19 January. The second concert entitled "Favorite Songs" was heard (the first one took place on 27 November 1954). That program brought an overwhelming response. The editorial office on musical broadcasts received 13,000 written responses to that program.

11 March. The first issue of the "Radio Magazine for Women" was heard. It was organized by All-Union Radio.

15 September. The Council of Ministers USSR adopted a resolution pertaining to measures for the further development of television broadcasting in the USSR.

6 November. A solemn dedication of the restored radio room of the cruiser "Aurora" was conducted. A plaque was attached to a wall of the radio room; it bears the following inscription: "The first radio station in the service of the proletarian revolution was the radio station of the cruiser 'Aurora'."

1956

14 February. The Central Television Studio in Moscow started broadcasting a second program.

1 May. The military parade and the demonstration by the workers of the capital were broadcast over Moscow television for the first time. The broadcast was made with two mobile television units.

30 September. The first literary radio program was conducted. It was entitled "In Search of the Heroes of the Brest Fortress," which enjoyed considerable interest among the radio listeners. The creator of that program, writer S.S. Smirnov, was also heard. There were a total of five similar programs. The All-Union radio received over 5,000 written responses.

1957

16 May. The Council of Ministers USSR, taking into consideration the growing importance of radiobroadcasting and television as a powerful media for the dissemination of information, in the mobilization of the workers for a solution of the tasks pertaining to communist construction, for the political and esthetic education of the Soviet people, resolved that a State Committee on Radiobroadcasting and Television attached to the Council of Ministers USSR be established. It relieved the Ministry of Culture USSR of the task of directing radiobroadcasting and television.

6 October. The first issue of a radio magazine called "With a Microphone Through the Country" was heard. (Starting with its second issue it was renamed "With a Microphone Through Our

Homeland.") It replaced the radio magazine "News of the Week" which had been on the air since May 1946.

7-8 October. The Moscow radio stations rebroadcast the signals from the first Soviet artificial satellite of the earth. After the rebroadcast of the signals ended the announcer stated: "Comrades, you have just heard the signals from an artificial satellite of the earth which passed over Moscow at 0017 hours."

9 October. The first issue of a radio magazine called "The Happy Companion" was heard. It was organized by All-Union radio.

6 November. From 1000 to 1407 and from 1600 to 2334 all programs transmitted by central broadcasting and Moscow television carried the solemn anniversary session of Supreme Soviet USSR devoted to the 40th anniversary since the Great October Revolution. The session took place at the Palace of Sports of the Central Stadium imeni V.I. Lenina.

4 December. The Central Television studio presented the first issue of a television magazine called "This is For You, Women."

1958

14 March. The first issue of a radio newspaper called "For Culture in Our Daily Life" was heard over the Moscow stations.

6 April. Central broadcasting broadcast a program called "A Radio Day of the Socialist Countries." The program was prefaced with the following statement: "This is Moscow calling! Comrades radio listeners! Today is an unusual day for our radio. The radio stations of the first program will broadcast the voices of some of our dearest and closest friends--representatives of the great fraternity of socialist countries." Some of the most outstanding state and public figures, workers, peasants, scientists, artists, literary workers and students from the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Poland and Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, Albania, and the Korean People's Democratic Republic were heard on the radio.

7 April. The newspaper Pravda printed an article which noted some of the interesting radiobroadcasts from capitals of socialist countries, organized by Moscow radio on 6 April 1958.

12 April. The Central Television studio presented the first issue of a television magazine called "Youth."

1 November. Central broadcasting presented the first issue of the "Workers' Radio Newspaper."

25 November. The first gathering of the brigades of community labor at Leningrad was broadcast over the stations of the first program. The broadcast was heard throughout the country.

27 December. The first issue of a radio magazine called "The Events of the Past Few Days" was presented. It was organized by All-Union radio.

1959

3 January. At 0040 a TASS report was heard on the radio from Moscow announcing the launching of the second Soviet cosmic rocket towards the moon. The entire world found out about the new outstanding victory by Soviet science and technology.

27 January. A 1050 Moscow radio reported the opening of the 21st Congress CPSU.

22 February. All-Union radio conducted "Musical Day of the Radio Listener" for the first time. Throughout the day the most varied selection of musical works were heard over all the programs of central broadcasting; all performed exclusively at the request of the radio listeners who sent in over 15,000 letters.

16 March. A solemn meeting took place in the Palace of Sports of the Central Stadium imeni V.I. Lenina. It was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of A.S. Popov. The meeting was opened by A.N. Nesmeyanov, Chairman of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Academician A.I. Berg delivered a report.

19 June. The final concert in the festival of Russian song took place on that date. The festival was organized by All-Union radio. The creative competition which lasted for over two and a half months included the participation of approximately 200 choirs, orchestras, vocal and instrumental ensembles, as well as 176 soloists.

August. The assembly of an experimental color television broadcasting station was completed in Moscow. The equipment for that station was designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Television Institute in collaboration with a number of the country's enterprises.

2 September. The Central Television studio presented a special issue of "The Latest News," devoted to N. S. Khrushchev's visit to the Veshenskaya village. The special presentation was prepared by the Central and the Rostov television studios.

6 September. At 1030 the Radio University of Literature and Art was opened. It was organized by All-Union radio.

12 September. At 1436 a TASS report announcing the launching of the second cosmic rocket to the moon was announced over Moscow radio.

13 September. At 2345 a program entitled "The World is Waiting" was heard over the All-Union radio. It ended with a call to the radio listeners to wait for a report announcing the landing of the rocket on the moon.

14 September. At 0039 Moscow radio broadcast a report by TASS announcing the landing of the Soviet cosmic rocket on the moon.

15 September. At 0618 Moscow radio presented a report from the Vnukov Airport describing N.S. Khrushchev's departure for the USA on invitation from the President of the USA, D. Eisenhower. Throughout the day reports were heard from on board the "TU-114" telling about the progress of the flight. That same day another

report was heard describing N.S. Khrushchev's arrival in the USA and the solemn reception accorded him at the Andrews airfield near Washington.

16 September. At 2018 for the first time in the history of Soviet radio all the radio stations of the USSR rebroadcast N.S. Khrushchev's appearance at the National Press Club directly from the capital of the USA--Washington.

18 September. At 2200 Moscow time N.S. Khrushchev's historical address to the 14th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations was relayed directly from New York and broadcast by all the radiostations of the Soviet Union. In that address he presented the Soviet Union's proposals regarding the total and complete disarmament of all countries of the world.

27 September. At 2300 Moscow radio broadcast N.S. Khrushchev's press conference with American and foreign correspondents in Washington. That program was also rebroadcast from the USA.

28 September. At 0100 N.S. Khrushchev's appearance over American television was broadcast over the Moscow radio stations.

That same day at 1513 there was a radio and television report from the Vnukov Airport covering N.S. Khrushchev's return to Moscow from a visit of peace and friendship to the USA.

At 1624 all the radio stations of the Soviet Union as well as the Central Television studio broadcast a workers' meeting from the Sports Palace of the Stadium imeni V.I. Lenina, devoted to N.S. Khrushchev's return to the Homeland from the USA and his speech.

At 2100 the speech delivered by the head of the Soviet government was heard in a recorded version during the first program presented by central broadcasting.

4 October. Moscow radio broadcast a TASS report announcing the launching of the third cosmic rocket which included an automatic interplanetary station that photographed the side of the moon not visible from the earth.

15 October. At 2125 the Central Television Studio presented a documentary motion picture about the atomic ice breaker "Lenin." The documentary was prepared by the motion picture photographers of the studio who spent two weeks on the atomic vessel.

31 October. At 10 o'clock in the morning all the radio stations of the Soviet Union presented N.S. Khrushchev's report at the 3rd Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR "About the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the USSR." The broadcast originated from the auditorium of the Large Kremlin Palace.

31 October. At 2005 the People's Television University began its operations. It was organized by the Central Television Studio in collaboration with the Administration of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. The opening ceremonies included the participation of Academician M.B. Mitin, A.I. Oparin and others.

1 November. The Central Television Studio conducted the

first presentation of the People's Television University in the field of art. It was devoted to the theme "Art--a powerful means for the communist education of the workers."

7 November. There was a broadcast presented on the radio and television covering the military parade and demonstration of the workers of Moscow, devoted to the 42nd anniversary since the Great October Socialist Revolution. In addition to the Moskovites and the residents of the Tul'skaya, Ryasanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Vladimirskaia, Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya, Kalininskaya, and Smolenskaya oblasts the television program from the Red Square was seen for the first time by many thousands of television viewers in Orel, Kursk, Khar'kov and Voronezh. In contrast with the preceding years the radio commentary about the demonstration was conducted not only from a studio constructed on the third floor of the GUM department store but also directly from the Red Square, where the columns of demonstrators passed; that was accomplished with the aid of portable ultra short wave transmitters.

12 November. Many listeners to the Radio University of Literature and Art suggested that the program of the radio university include lectures and talks about communism and about the latest scientific achievements. In meeting the listeners' requests the university's program was expanded and it became known as the University of Culture. The first lecture from a series entitled "Talks and Lectures about Communism" was heard. The lecture was titled "From a Dream--to Science, From Science--to Reality."

31 December. Moscow radio and television broadcast New Year's greetings from the Central Committee CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR and from the Council of Ministers USSR to the Soviet people.